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L. P. FISHER'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, Room 21 Merchants' Ex.

The Yolo Democrat.

VOL. XIII. WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1880. NO. 48.

The Yolo Democrat

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Editor and Proprietor.

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☞ All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

L. P. FISHER, Advertising Agent, 21 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, is authorized to receive Advertisements for the columns of this paper.

This paper may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.,) where advertising contracts may be made for it in New York.

MR. J. H. BATES, Newspaper Advertising Agent, 41 Park Row (Times Building), New York, is authorized to contract for advertisements in the DEMOCRAT, Daily and Weekly, at our best rates.

New Railway Time Table.

TRAINS LEAVE WOODLAND:

FOR	A.M.	P.M.
Sacramento and San Francisco	7:20	3:40
Willows	8:55	1:50
Knights Landing		8:35

TRAINS ARRIVE AT WOODLAND.

FROM	A.M.	P.M.
Willows	7:15	
Knights Landing	7:20	
Sacramento	8:55	
Sacramento and San Francisco		1:50
Sacramento and San Francisco		8:40

ON SUNDAY.

A train will leave Woodland at 7:20 A.M., connecting at Davisville with trains for San Francisco and Sacramento, and returning to Woodland at 1:50 P.M.

J. CRAIG, J. S. REAMEY.

CRAIG & REAMEY,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW. Special attention to Patent Suits and Probate Cases. Excelsior Block, Woodland. au26dw

DR. E. D. CURTIS,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, OFFICE—Over the Bank of Woodland, Woodland, Cal. au16w

A. N. BICK, M.D.,

DENTIST.

One door West of Express Office, Woodland. my20w

W. B. TREADWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office in Excelsior Block, WOODLAND, CAL. apl-dw

PRATHER & HOLMES,

DENTISTS,

OFFICE—Bank Building, Woodland. *Branch Office*—305 Kearney Street, San Francisco. au5w

L. P. EVERETT,

CIVIL ENGINEER & COUNTY SURVEYOR OF YOLO COUNTY.

OFFICE—Court House, Woodland. delldw

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, **And Notary Public.**

Practices in District and Supreme Courts. Office in Excelsior Block, Woodland. [seldw

CREED HAYMOND,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Office in Quinn's new building, cor. Fourth and J streets, (up-stairs, Sacramento. no1sw

J. C. BALL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY OFFICE, Over Bank of Woodland, Main street, Woodland, Cal. ja18w

T. M. PRIOR,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER.

Only importer from the East. Everything in my line on hand or made to order. Two doors west of Express Office. ap1dw

CHARLES A. BROWN,

GENERAL COLLECTOR FOR YOLO CO

All business entrusted to my care will be promptly and properly attended to. ap1dw

W. H. CARSON,

ARCHITECT,

Woodland Planing Mills, near Railroad Depot. se30dw

CAPITAL HOTEL,

MATTHEW TACKNEY, Prop'r.

Oldest, largest and most centrally located house in Woodland. Good Rooms and Board by the Day or Week.

Free 'Bus to and from the Cars. ja1dw

DR. I. N. HODGEN,

DENTIST.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

Office in Excelsior Block, (up stairs Main Street, Woodland, Cal. mh15w

CAPAY DRUG STORE,

T. J. CRANSTON, - - Proprietor,

MAIN STREET, CAPAY,

Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Stationery, Nuts, Candies, Etc.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes Accurately Compounded. je26w

MR. CHARLES LUNN,

The well known **Piano and Organ Tuner and Repairer,** is now in Woodland, and will attend as promptly as possible to all orders in his line.

Orders may be left at Exchange Hotel or at this office. au15dw

J. W. KING,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

Over Porter & Co., Woodland, Cal.

None but first-class work allowed to leave this Gallery.

COME AND SEE US. seldw

L. G. JORAN,

THE ARTIST,

Has leased the premises under Central Hall, Woodland, and may be found at his studio most of the time. Portraits of all sizes and at reasonable prices, guaranteed to give satisfaction. Calls and correspondence solicited. au22dw

MISS ANNA EVERTS. MISS EMMA CANTRELL.

CANTRELL & EVERTS,

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKERS,

BANK BUILDING,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND, CAL. au20dw

A SPLENDID CHANCE TO RENT for cash, 321 acres of first class wheat land in Capay Valley. For terms apply to Jesse Walters, at W. W. Wood's Saloon Woodland, or at this office au26dlwwtf,

E. BERG,

AGENT FOR THE

Sacramento Daily & Weekly "Record-Union" and "Bee."

S. F. Daily and Weekly "Chronicle," "Call," "German Demokrat," "Evening Bulletin," "Examiner." "Post," "Globe" & "Abend Post."

—ALSO,—

All Other Weekly and Monthly Publications of San Francisco and the Eastern Cities.

Takes Orders for Subscriptions to all Publications in Any Part of the World at Reasonable Rates.

Agent for the

Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire Insurance Co.

au2dw3m

STOCK FOR SALE

AND STORE TO RENT.

Having determined to go out of business, I offer my

ENTIRE STOCK OF MILLINERY

For sale, also the Fixtures, and the Store for Rent.

Anyone desiring to purchase a well established business will find this an excellent opportunity. Meantime the goods will be sold at cost to reduce stock.

All persons who are indebted to me will please call and settle immediately.

jy12dw MRS. H. U. OGBURN.

SPRING MILLINERY!

MRS. H. U. OGBURN

Is foremost in the field with the

MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES

—OF—

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS,

For which she asks an examination by the Ladies of Woodland and vicinity.

☞ Call early at the old stand and make your selections. ap22d

W. W. KELLER,

(Successor to J. K. Smith,)

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE

AND BEDDING,

Mirrors, Picture Frames and

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES!

All work in my line can be made to order. I keep first-class goods and have a larger stock than has ever been put up in this store.

I WILL SELL AT VERY LOW PRICES.

☞ Give me a call. au12w

VITRIFIED

IRON-STONE SEWER PIPE,

Terra Cotta Chimney Pipe, Tops.

CAPS, VASES, FLOWER POTS, FIRE Brick, Fire Clay, etc. Guinean's Patent Spring Filter, Bundock's Butter-Cooler.

☞ **STONEWARE** ☜

Of all Descriptions.

HOBBY & SMITH,

No. 317 J Street, Sacramento, Cal. sep16-w.

A. D. PORTER,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER

—AND—

Dealer in Produce generally.

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND. oct1w

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS!

MRS. H. KAREWSKY

Is Weekly receiving the Latest Novelties in **Millinery, Ribbons, Trimmings** AND FANCY GOODS!

Which she offers at the most reasonable terms

In connection, a competent and **FIRST-CLASS HAIRDRESSER!**

And the well known

Dressmaking Establishment of Mrs. Karewsky and Miss Lawson,

ty16dw One door east of the White House.

GEO. F. WHERRY, — J. A. SAFFORD.

WHERRY & SAFFORD,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boys' Clothing,

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Paints, Oils and Glass,

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES

Blank Books, Stationery, Etc., Etc.,

YOLO, CAL.

fe12w

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING,

BY MRS. JOHN WEBBER,

Rooms Over St. Louis' Variety Store.

Dresses Cut, Fitted and Made in the

MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES.

WEDDING SUITS A SPECIALTY.

Business hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. jy2dw

H. KUHN & BRO.,

Opp. Porter's Store, Main Street, Woodland,

MANUFACTURERS OF TINWARE,

Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Pumps, Water and Gas Pipes, Roofing, Plumbing and Gas-fitting. Galvanized Iron Water Tanks, all sizes, made to order. Agents for the **Medallion Range,** the best in the market. FRUIT CANS, all sizes. *Orders from the country promptly attended to.* je8dw

WOODLAND & LOWER LAKE STAGE

VIA MADISON AND CAPAY.

Leaves Woodland Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 A.M. Returning, leaves Lower Lake Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 A.M.

FARE, $5.00. Round Trip, $8.00.

A Daily Stage will be run from Woodland and Capay, calling at Madison. Leaves Woodland at 2 P.M. and Capay at 6 A.M., every day except Sundays.

H. C. DUNCAN, Proprietor.

G. L. DUNCAN, Superintendent. je17-dw

THOMAS SMITH. W. F. MOCK.

FEED AND LIVERY STABLES!

Having purchased the well known LIVERY Stable of R. L. Beamer, on Main Street, between Second and Third, and furnished the same with New Rigs and Fresh Stock, we are prepared to Let Teams Cheaper than any other Stable in town. Transient Teams well cared for, and Horses Boarded by the Day or Week on the Most Reasonable Terms.

je21w SMITH & MOCK, Proprietors.

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of California, in and for the County of Yolo.

T. HART HYATT, Plaintiff, vs. LOUISE H. C. HYATT, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send greeting to LOUISE H. C. HYATT, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County; within thirty days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you (the defendant) and the plaintiff, and that he (the plaintiff) be discharged from all the obligations existing by virtue of said marriage; also that a deed to certain lots in Winters numbered twenty (20) and twenty-one (21) in Block No. two (2) of said Town, executed by plaintiff to defendant be cancelled, and all of her interest in or to the premises be terminated, and for general relief; all of which will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will appeal to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Given under my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, this 25th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty. J. K. SMITH, Clerk.

[Seal.] se30w2m

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of California, in and for the County of Yolo.

W. C. HARRIS, Plaintiff, vs. J. D. MARTIN and Z. H. MARTIN, Defendants.

The People of the State of California send greeting to J. D. MARTIN and Z. H. MARTIN, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County; within thirty days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of Six hundred and fifty dollars in gold coin, with interest thereon from the 18th of September, 1874, at the rate of One per cent. per month, alleged to be due from Defendants to Plaintiff on a certain Promissory Note, dated Woodland, September 18th, 1874, and executed by said Defendants to Plaintiff. All of which is more fully set forth in Complaint now on file.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required the said Plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of $650 with interest thereon from the 18th day of September, 1874, and for costs of suit.

Given under my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, this 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty. J. K. SMITH, Clerk.

[SEAL.] au19w2m

Summons.

IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT OF MERRITT Township, in the County of Yolo, State of California.

P. J. RIEHL AND SON, Plaintiffs, vs. JOHN W. WILLAGE, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send greeting to JOHN W. WILLAGE, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Justice's Court of Merritt Township, County of Yolo, State of California, and to answer before the Justice at his office in said Township, the Complaint filed therein, within five days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this Summons, if served within the Township in which this action is brought; or if served out of said Township, but in said County, within ten days; otherwise within twenty days.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of One hundred and thirty-five Dollars and 1-00 Dollars, with costs of suit and accruing cost.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer said Complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will take Judgment in the sum of $135 and 14-100 Dollars, together with costs of suit.

Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand this 30th day of August, 1880. CHAS. P. BUELL,

Justice of the Peace of said Township.

JOAB CANTRELL, Constable. se9w2m

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of S. T. Cox, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of S. T. COX, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix at the office of J. C. Ball, Main street, Woodland, Yolo county, California, or the same will be barred.

Sept. 28th, 1880. NANCY E. COX,

J. C. BALL, Att'y. Administratrix. se30w5t

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the firm of D. Tobias and Bro. Harness Makers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. David Tobias will continue the business, and will pay all debts heretofore contracted by said firm, and collect all sums due the same.

SAMUEL TOBIAS,
DAVID TOBIAS.

sep26,w4t.

Dissolution Notice.

WOODLAND, August 27th, 1880.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of Whittemore & Higginson is this day dissolved by mutual consent, R. C. Higginson retiring. The business will hereafter be conducted by F. W. WHITTEMORE, who will pay claims against and collect all debts due the late firm

F. W. WHITTEMORE,
se2dlw,w1m R. C. HIGGINSON.

BUSINESS CARDS!

Cards in this Directory, two lines, Daily and Weekly, $1 per month; or in advance $10 a year.

E. G. HERNLEIN, House, Sign and Carriage Painter. Main street, opp. Water Works.

PLANING MILLS, Samuel Caldwell, Prop'r also Contractor, etc., near Water Works.

C. P. SPRAGUE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office in Bank building.

J. C. BALL, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, office over Bank of Woodland.

C. H. GAROUTTE Attorney-at-Law, office in Court House.

WOODLAND WATER WORKS, J. W. Peek, Superintendent cor. Main and 4th streets.

WOODLAND WINERY, J. Q. A. Clark, Proprietor, opp. Water Works, east Main st.

FRANK DURSTON, Bill Poster and Advertising Agent, P. O. box 152.

NEWS DEPOT, E. Berg, Papers, Periodicals, etc., from all parts, opp. Capital Hotel.

THOMAS, McCANNA, Carpet Manufactory, Rupley's Corners, south side Main Street.

WM. H. WINNE,

CONTRACTOR & BUILDER.

GOOD WORK AND FAIR PRICES!

Jobbing Promptly Attended To.

New Shop:—Next to H Perry's Blacksmith Shop on First Street, Woodland. se9dw

TO BRICK MASONS.

A job of Brick Work will be let by me shortly at Madison, as I intend soon to erect a **BRICK STORE** 26 by 80 feet, one story in height, on the site of my late store. Brick Masons are invited to confer with me se7dw **A. HAINES.**

THE OUTLOOK AT THE EAST.

Maine Already Lost—Illinois, Indiana and Ohio to Follow.

While the one-sided, partisan telegraph suppresses all it possibly can that tends to enlighten the people upon the great Democratic uprising at the East and endeavors to give everything political a Republican hue, still we on this coast are not left entirely in the dark. Rays of true light reach us by mail which reveal the real situation. The latest and brightest is a correspondence in the Sacramento *Bee* of Sept. 29th, written from the beautiful city of Peoria, Illinois, from which we extract the following—and certainly neither the *Bee* nor its correspondent will be charged with Democratic leanings. Read the cheering account as given in the *Bee*:

My impression is, if the Greenback vote is not very large, the Democrats will carry Illinois. The labor organizations, I think, will tell powerfully. There are 20,000 coal miners in this State who are dead against the Republicans. The Socialists will not vote for them. Thousands of farmers are alienated, because they do not put the railroad laws in force. The leading Lincoln Republicans are disgusted. Alexander Campbell, of La Salle, who first mentioned Lincoln's name for the Presidency, is the father of Greenbackism in Illinois and detests the Republicanism of to-day. Senator David Davis, who resides in the city of Bloomington, has declared himself for Hancock. It was his management that secured the nomination of Lincoln at the first Chicago Convention against W. H. Seward, in 1860. Lyman Trumbull, the first Republican United States Senator from Illinois, is the Democratic candidate for Governor. John F. Palmer, the Illinois war Governor, has long since returned to the Democratic fold. Let it be remembered, too, that four years ago the actual Republican majority in this State was only 995 over all! There is no mistake in these figures. Why, then, may not Illinois be put down at least as a doubtful State?

Last year Blaine's Presidential aspirations made it necessary that Maine should be made Republican "by hook or by crook," and it was so, after a contest that bordered on civil war. A gentleman from Illinois who was there engaged on the Greenback side, has assured me that *if it were not for bribery and intimidation there would not be six Republicans elected to the Legislature.* Blaine spent $20,000 of his own money to secure this result. Now, there is Eugene Hale, the pet of New England, aspiring for Hamlin's Senatorial position, and $2,000,000 of Zack Chandler's money to back him. How can Murch, the poor stonecutter, resist that?

In Indiana it is hot and heavy as usual. Is it not too bad that the people should be visited by such terrible affliction and turmoil every year? I believe Indiana will remain Democratic. There is English's bat'l and Landers' grotesqueness! I believe after all that is said to the contrary, the Great Forecloser will carry his own State in November.

In Ohio there seems to be a large German defection from the Republican party; indeed the same may be looked for in all the States, and this is one of the factors that has to be considered in the Presidential calculations. Hancock may not be elected, but my own private opinion is he will have half a million majority on the popular vote! The charges of corruption against Garfield are telling against him. A Presidential candidate ought to be "like Cæsar's wife, beyond suspicion." Here is where Hancock is invulnerable.

FISSURE VEINS.

The *School of Mines Quarterly* tells how a fissure vein is formed: Fissure veins occupy crevices which have been formed by subterranean forces and have been filled from a foreign source. They traverse indiscriminately all kinds of rock, and are without definite limits laterally or vertically. They have, as characteristic features, smooth, striated, sometimes polished, walls (slickensides), clay gouges or selvages on one or both sides, and a banded or ribboned structure throughout. The vein stone is usually quartz and the constituents include the ores of all the metals. The mode of formation of fissure veins is apparently this: In the regions where the earth's crust is broken up in the adjustment of the cold and hard exterior to the cooling and shrinking nucleous, cracks are formed, often miles in extent, along which the rocks suffer displacement, sliding on each other to form what is known as "faults." As the planes of these faults are more or less undulated, with displacement, the bearing is upon the projected bosses of each side. Between these, open fissures are left of greater or less dimensions. These reach down to a heated zone, and form the conduits through which thermal waters flow to the surface. Such waters coming in different localities from different depths, and reaching rocks of various compositions under great pressure and high temperature, having great solvent power, become loaded with various mineral matter. As they rise to the surface the pressure and temperature are reduced, and the materials held in solution are deposited to line, and perhaps to ultimately fill the channels through which they flow.

MAINE POLITICS.

The Republicans, in figuring up consolation arising from the Maine election, bring out the result showing that they gained from last year 9000 majority over their opponents in the Congressional Districts, and the figures are put in big capitals so as to be seen afar off. As the Congressional Districts extended throughout the State and the same vote was cast for the Republican State ticket, it is a wonder the latter wasn't elected. We don't accuse them of lying; we don't accuse them even of "prevaricating," but we don't understand their arithmetic; that's all. The opposition candidates in two Congressional districts were re-elected, and they came within less than 100 votes of winning one of the Republican districts. The fusion continues for the Presidential election, presenting five caditates for Electors who are out-and-out Democrats and two Greenbackers. But few Weaverites kick, and they can't do much, although Weaver is denouncing the Greenback fusionists, and they are catching hail Columbia, sent to them by telegraph from Dennis Kearney and Stephen Maybell.

Over 21,000 barrels of apples were shipped from New York to European ports last week.

SECTIONAL PARTY.

It is charged that the Democratic party is a sectional party because it is strong in the South. With far more reason and justice might it be charged that the Republican party is sectional because it is strong in the North, for they not only claim the chronic Republican States in that quarter, but with blustering confidence, all the balance, including the so-called doubtful States. Thus by their own acts they have hopes and are striving with might and main to make the North solidly Republican. They say the South is solid for the Democrats, and therefore the party is sectional and not national. A sufficient answer to this is, how do they know in advance it is solid? It was generally supposed it was solid in 1876, but it didn't happen so, as three of the States strangely broke the solidity to the dismay of Democrats, but scarcely to the surprise of Republicans, who were on the inside and saw how it was done. The charge is rung that the strength and power of the Democratic party is in the South, and that if it were not for the solid South the party would not exist and there would be no more of it. That the political feeling of the South should be turned against the Republican party is not to be wondered at when it is recollected how they were subjected to grievous carpet-bag profligacy and misrule and the tyranny of military government under Republican policy, and change and relief came only with Democratic ascendency. But the strength of the Democratic party is not in the South, but it decidedly predominates in the North, as exemplified by the number of Democratic votes cast in the respective sections at the last Presidential election. The whole number of Democratic votes polled North and South was 4,284,757, which was upwards of a quarter of a million more than the Republicans received, notwithstanding they seated Hayes. Of these Democratic votes 2,670,685 were cast in the Northern States, and 1,614,072 in the Southern States; showing that only about one-third of the Democratic strength lies in the South, and that there are one million more Democratic votes in the North than in the South. If this is sectional, let it be sectional. It is the Democratic section in politics against the Republican section throughout the country. It is not a geographical division, for the governmental policies brought into contest affect alike all portions of the Republic, North and South; and the beauty of it is, every one of the four and a quarter millions of Democrats living are staunch for Hancock and English, and more are coming.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1880.

The "Fusion" gain in Maine is so great, an increase of sixteen or seventeen thousand in four years, that people are not at a loss to account for it. Two or three facts may be mentioned which all admit had something to do with the gain. One is the fact that Senator Blaine is becoming unpopular in his own State as a party leader. Another is that the people of Maine are a reading people, and begin to realize that they are not in reality bound to support war measures after a war has been over for fifteen years. Another reason—and one that our Republican friends will do well to heed, is this: As soon as those opposed to the Republican party had selected General Hancock as a Presidential candidate, and General Plaisted as a candidate for Governor, certain papers and politicians of Maine commenced a campaign of slander against these men. Hancock, they said, was not at Williamsburg, or Gettysburg, or at any other place where a battle was fought. Plaisted, they said, was a coward, and robbed his soldiers, etc. Now, though the people of Maine are convinced that the war is over, and are glad of it, they have a pride in the reputation of the man who fought on the Union side in that war, and no sooner did this stream of slander begin to flow than did the voters of Maine begin to espouse the cause of the soldiers. They did this the more vigorously because the men who run the Radical Campaign—Blaine, Frye, Hale and the like, were in the army only by substitute, if at all. The exodus from the Radical party in Maine has only commenced. It will increase every day until November 2d. At this writing, one week after the election, there seems to be no doubt that Plaisted is elected, and that such a case will be made before the United States House of Representatives as will give a seat to the Democratic candidate from the first District, so that three Conservative Congressmen will sit in the House after March 4th, next, to support President Hancock's administration.

The Post Office Department has renewed its fight against lotteries, having just ordered the Postmasters in various cities to refuse to cash money orders for agents or proprietors of two of the Kentucky Companies. Now we shall have more litigation. Some months ago, when Postmaster-General Key adopted the same course, the lottery companies promptly adopted measures to have their funds forwarded by express, but had hardly got the machinery in good working order when the Postmaster-General receded from his position. RENO.

GENERAL W. S. ROSECRANS has been nominated by the Democracy of San Francisco to represent the First Congressional District in Congress, and will doubtless be elected with a swoop, to succeed Davis. This will be a case of true patriotism rewarded, and will be hailed with joy throughout the country.

THE New York *World*, according to the telegraph, is authority for the statement that Senator Jones of Nevada has written a letter to Washington in which he says he is tired of the Republican party and has virtually left it. He further says he shall support Col. Fair against Sharon.

ON Thursday evening a terrible tragedy occurred in Sacramento. Mrs. Nancy A. Hamilton shot and killed her husband, George Hamilton, an engineer on the C. P. R. R., the cause assigned in the *Bee* being jealousy. The murderess is now in jail.

Sensible Suggestions.

Yolo ranks among the first counties of the Sacramento Valley in the production of wool. It is estimated that over 100,000 sheep are owned and pastured within its boundaries. A large percentage of these sheep have been graded up to a standard sufficiently fine to insure a heavy yield, both at the Spring and Fall clips, of marketable wool. Great pains are generally taken by our heaviest wool growers to put only the best quality of their product on the market. This is sold to local buyers at prices ranging from 10 to 20 cents per pound. Our local buyers unload their purchases, of course, as soon as they can do so at a profit on their investment. The parties to whom they sell ship the wool to manufacturing establishments in the Eastern States, and dispose of it at a profit to themselves. The wool is then manufactured into different kinds of goods, which are sold wholesale to the commission merchants and other dealers, who in turn again sell to the retail men, who sell the goods back to the producer for use in every day life. It is, of course, the supposition that every firm through whose hands the raw material or the manufactured goods pass, makes more or less profit in handling the same. It will therefore be seen that the producer, when he purchases back his wool in the shape of blankets, clothing or other necessary articles, is compelled to pay an enormous advance over the original price received. In other words, he raises the commodity for nothing and pays a high price for the privilege. Now this is all wrong. We hold that if there is any profit in the production of wool or any other staple, the producer, and not the middle man, is the one who should receive the benefit of that profit. Now this can be easily done in this county, if the wool growers would only take the proper view of the case and act accordingly. Let a joint stock company be formed with a capital sufficiently large to build and put into operation a woolen mill of sufficient capacity to manufacture into different kinds of fabrics all the raw material produced. Let every sheep man take stock in the same in proportion to the amount of raw material he can reasonably expect to furnish annually. Let the wool produced here be manufactured here, and thus insure to the producer all the profit which now accrues to those who handle the material up to the time it leaves the Eastern manufacturer's hands. Besides the benefits to accrue to the producer, in case the above suggestions should be acted upon, the entire community would also be benefited thereby in proportion to the magnitude of the enterprise. Should a woolen mill be put in operation here, it would give steady employment to many of our boys and girls; it would serve to increase the assessment roll of the county; it would infuse life into the business of our merchants; it would give a new impetus to all transactions in real estate, and, in fact, be of great and lasting benefit to every class of people in our midst; and besides all that, would, in all probability, be the nucleus around which other manufacturing interests would cluster in the future.

Good Natured Robbers.

The robbery of stage passengers on their way to the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, was by two men who explained that they were not ordinary mercenary rascals, but were moonshiners who required money with which to escape from Government prosecution. "Come out of the stage, please," said the spokesman. The passengers saw the muzzles of the revolvers covering the vehicle, and, as there was not a weapon in the party, they could not resist. There were seven men and one woman. The latter was not compelled to alight. As each man stepped out he was told to take his place in line and hold up his hands. Then one robber kept his revolver aimed, while the other rifled their pockets of about $1,500, talking pleasantly as he did so. He asked each passenger his name and residence, and noted them down, saying that some day he would repay. When the woman gave her home as Lebanon, a smile lighted up the robber's face, and he asked: "Do you know the Misses—?" "Quite well," answered the woman. "So do I," he rejoined, "and they are nice girls. Give them my regards when you see them, and tell them I will make this right some day." After getting all the valuables in the party the marauders returned the pocketbooks, with the railway tickets, and rode off.

A Wheat Item.

Hon. C. F. Reed, of Knights Landing, passed through Woodland Wednesday evening on his way home from San Francisco, where he had been looking after his large wheat interests. In a short interview with him while the train was detained at the depot, he informed us that he had just completed loading the ship L. J. Moss, which he has chartered on his own account to convey his immense crop of this season to foreign markets. The ship has a carrying capacity of 2,250 tons, and this amount of wheat Mr. Reed furnished from his own fields. He also told us that not one bag was shipped which had not been run through a cleaner subsequent to its being threshed, and that no better ship load of wheat, both as to the quality of the grain and its freedom from foreign substances, ever left the port of San Francisco. Mr. Reed was fortunate in securing the charter of this vessel when he did, the terms being very favorable to himself; so much so, indeed, that he has been offered an advance of $12,500 for his bargain. The ship will report at Queenstown, United Kingdom, thence to be dispatched to any designated point. Mr. Reed hopes in this manner to dispose of his wheat at much better figures than he could reasonably expect to get by depending on the California market.

A Very Valuable Book.

Wm. Wesley Smith has secured the agency in Yolo county, and has commenced canvassing in Woodland, for the "Home Hand Book of Hygiene and Medicine," which is a very large volume of over one thousand royal octavo pages, printed on fine heavy paper, and containing over three hundred engravings and twenty colored plates; by Dr. J. H. Kellogg, one of the most eminent physicians in the United States. The book is issued to the public by the Good Health publishing Company, Battle Creek, Michigan, and has so large a sale at the East that the first edition has been entirely exhausted and the second edition is now being printed. The work is only to be had by direct subscription through local agents. We advise our readers to procure a copy from Mr. Smith without delay. It is guaranteed just as represented and will be delivered to subscribers in a few weeks.

Loring Pickering, of the *Morning Call*, was married in San Francisco last Thursday.

Reports and Roll of Honor.

The following is the report of the Woodland Public School for the month ending Sept. 24th, 1880:

No. enrolled in Principal's room, 30; percentage of attendance, 96. No. enrolled in 2nd grade, 41; percentage of attendance, 98. No. enrolled in 3d grade, 38; percentage of attendance, 94. No. enrolled in 4th grade, 48; percentage of attendance, 97. No. enrolled in 5th grade, 53; percentage of attendance, 93. No. enrolled in 6th grade, 41; percentage of attendance, 95. No. enrolled in 7th grade, 39; percentage of attendance, 95. No. enrolled in 8th grade, 60; percentage of attendance, 95. No. enrolled in 9th grade, 51; percentage of attendance, 94. Whole number belonging, 401. Average attendance, 95 per cent.

ROLL OF HONOR—FIRST GRADE.

Sarah Dillon 98, Lottie Poole 90, Pauline Spencer 95, Mary Tully 92, Grace De Long 91, Katie Fern 93, Eliza Robinson 92, Kate Brothers 94, Mary Jeans 94, Maggie Glendinning 90, Rachel Dryfus 93.

J. I. MCCONNELL, Principal.

SECOND GRADE.

May Dexter 91, Eliza Johnson 90, Irene Hickok 93, Kittie Huscroft 96, Marion Mitchell 95, Birdie Spencer 90, Grant Hartman 91, Joseph Robinson 94, Geo. Hitchcock 91, Thos. Gibson 92. Arthur Eldridge 95, Etta Gassner 90, Lucy Carson 95. C. E. DINGLE, Teacher.

THIRD GRADE.

Mary Congrave 96, Mollie Jackson 94, Nellie Shafer 94, May Huscroft 93, Nettie Hubbard 92, Annie Bierer 90, Burt Diehl 98, Fred Crane 96, Frank Elliott 95, Orville Colburn 94, Willie Porter 93, Victor Holmes 92.

SUE E. GRANT, Teacher.

FOURTH GRADE.

Bettie Boggs 97, Belle Boulware 97, Carrie Williams 95, Sarah Dorty 95, Elora Berg 95, Blanche La Busier 95, Nellie Hollingsworth 95, Effie Broderick 95, Mary Mantz 95, Stella Fenner 95, Leroy Brownell 95, Mattie Morin 94, Mary Newton 93, Hattie Rogers 94, Lizzie Jones 92, David Bidwell 92.

KATIE B. FISHER, Teacher.

FIFTH GRADE.

Marion Rahm 91, Gertie Shryock 91, Cora Barress 90, Louisa Kaufman 95, Winnie Worthen 92, Ruth Keys 90, Roberta Huscroft 90, Sophia Gassner 95, James Keys 92, John T. Grant 96, Frank Russel 90, May Prior 93, Mamie Hitchcock 93.

MISS SALLUST MILLER, Teacher.

SIXTH GRADE.

Richard Brown 95, Frank Rahm 91, Clarence Ward 93, Lena Porter 90, Robert Barclay, 92, Rebecca Spong 93, Sophia Boggs 91, Mamie Spencer 90, Georgia Jackson 90.

M. A. LASLEY, Teacher.

SEVENTH GRADE.

Beckie Dryfus 94, Myrtle Rodgers 95, Belle Keys 94, Cora Williams 96, Beckie Richardson 93, Hattie Schardin 96, Gertie McConnell 93, Eva Appleby 92, Cora Porter 93, Julia Berg 98, Mary Russell 95, Etna Perry 93, Emma Perry 90, Nettie Hadsell 92, Mary McCutchen 95, Mary Marston 92, Jay Clark 94, Johnnie Gassner 96, Josie Zirker 92, Solomon Hyman 95, Willie Appleby 92, Willie Tucker 92, Harry Card 91, Harry Glendinning 91, Ebner Rahm 91, Robert Pearson 90.

MISS MAGGIE KEAN, Teacher.

EIGHTH GRADE.

Russel Strong 93, Charles Gummow 98, Frank Congrave 92, Oscar Warren 98, L. Charmak 91, Willie Hickox 95, Ally Harley 98, Clyde Mitchell 97, Willie Webb 98, Robby Andrews 91, Fannie Forrester 98, Daisy Beamer 92, Myra Ward 97, Bella Haines 93, Lena Bentley 93, Lily Cohen 99, Cora Cooper 98, Allie Bidwell 98, Mattie Hevel 96, Hanna Jensen 91, Stella Voorhees 93, Cora Newton 90, Ella Brown 91.

MRS. DEXTER, Teacher.

NINTH GRADE.

Bertie Mitchell 92, Josie Hevel 93, Sadie Weaver 92, Minnie Myers 98, Annie Sigkey 96, Stella Ward 92, Joseph Owens 94, Miles Marders 94, Clarence Perry 93, George Tucker 96, Birdie Powers 92, George Bumbaugh 92, Oscar Jensen 94, Leonard Jeans 97, Frances Lasky 98, Josephine Spong 92, Glory Miller 91, John Motz 96, Walter Card 97, Ally Barclay 91, James Ball 92, Freddie Porter 93.

MRS. DEXTER, Teacher.

Notes from Winters.

I write to you these few lines with the hope that they will be of interest to many of your readers, especially those in this vicinity.

The Winters Library Association, which is now in its second year of existence and is composed of about 100 members, held its regular weekly meeting last Saturday evening, which was largely attended. The most important business transacted during the evening was the election of officers for the ensuing term, which resulted as follows: V. Morris, President; P. Larew, Vice-President; Mrs. H. L. Moody, Recording Secretary; E. E. Kahn, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. V. Morris, Treasurer; W. E. Holman, Librarian.

The next thing in order after the election was the literary and musical programme for the evening, which was interesting as well as instructive to all present. After this

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1880.

The East and West.

Land where the bright day dies
On the empire's rugged breast,
Where the river sources rise
And roll to the east and west,
We hail thee, we hail thee
From many a tender shrine
Where our loving mothers slumber
In the shade of oak and pine.
We hail thee, we hail thee
From our high and massive walls,
Where the mighty soul of commerce
To the star of empire calls,
From many a field of battle
By the blood of heroes blest,
Where the eaglest ought together
For the grand old parent nest.

Land of the morning light,
Of the pine and the drifting snow,
Of the dark blue mountain height
And rivers that sunward flow,
We hail thee, we hail thee
From our prairies broad and free,
Where the fields of grain are waving
Like the billows of the sea;
We hail thee, we hail thee
From our western summits bold,
Where the rocks are tied together
With yellow threads of gold;
Where the awful shadows linger
In our canyons wild and grim,
And the torrent ged is singing
His everlasting hymn.

—JAMES G. CLARK, in *Home Journal*.

Who is to Blame?

There was a time—ever so long ago—when to be poor and in misery, if not the most comfortable position imaginable, was at least no crime. In those days the "haves" being exceedingly few and the "have nots" a great multitude, it was the latter, and not the former, who prescribed the social tone. And, naturally, they prescribed it in some degree to suit themselves. For this, amongst other reasons, it was probably considered judicious by the "haves" to ascribe in part at least to a better fortune, rather than to conspicuous merit, their more numerous earthly blessings. And even those inclined to the conspicuous merit theory were not indisposed to think that for the miserable results which attended the efforts of their less fortunate bretnren there were possibly extenuating circumstances.

But such a view of matters, adapted to an age in which extreme poverty was the rule and wealth the rare exception, is clearly unsuited to our own prosperous times, and has been discarded accordingly. During the earlier ages of our era there was indeed a lingering belief, for which the founder of Christianity was doubtless responsible, that the poor were somehow nearer to the Kingdom of Heaven than their more wealthy neighbors—a belief which, seen through the mists of centuries, seems to have imparted to rags a right royal halo.

It was an utter delusion, of course. In these more scientific days, a man who would seriously contend that there was some special grace or blessedness associated with poverty, would be taken immediately to the nearest asylum. But the belief was, nevertheless, at one time, widely entertained. It may, however, be considered as having practically ceased during the earlier ages. For during the middle ages, and the time that has elapsed since, seems to have arisen that unmitigated detestation of tramps, now entertained by good Christians generally. These will be grateful to a writer of an old sermon, quoted by a recent *Saturday Reviewer* and which pithily expresses their sentiments. He was preaching from the text "Be ye merciful," but wisely afraid lest his hearers, in their intense desire to carry into practice that cardinal virtue might possibly overshoot the mark, he proceeded to add: "Here there is one caution to be laid down, which is of the last consequence to be carefully attended to, and that is that the vagrant beggar is an eternal exception to all the precepts and dictates of Christian charity."

What a relief it must have been to many good people to have the limits of Christian charity so carefully defined. Where you have an article of such an irrepressible character, always threatening to burst and overflow into space, limits such as those laid down in the above, and in our religious newspapers, are clearly indispensable. That old preacher hit the mark. It was advice which, agreeing as it did, so entirely with the prejudices of the well-to-do, was not likely to remain a dead letter. Whether or not that good King of France, who hung forty persons at once for petitioning against hunger—certainly a petition fraught with the rankest socialism—was or was not a contemporary of the preacher, he had evidently graduated with high honors in a similar school.

A splendid deed like this is, of course, something which in this degenerate age we can scarcely hope to emulate. The pseudo sentimentalism of the age is against us. But if unable to approach deeds of this heroic character—if unable to hang fifty tramps for presuming themselves worthy of a better fate than starvation—we can show that if unfortunately without the power, the will at least is not wanting. And it will be universally conceded that to stone a man to death for being in possession of worn clothing and worse shoes, if still a little in the wake of the good King of France, is nevertheless a long step in the right direction.

The altar of respectability has had its victim. Desperate crimes, of course, require desperate remedies. To be the owner of bad shoes is evidence of a state of deep malignancy. For is it not an offense against the proprieties, an outrage against the dreaded respectabilities, the only gods we worship? To go about with threadbare clothing and dilapidated shoes as well, is a crime that cries aloud for vengeance, and can that only be blotted out with the offender's blood. To be shabby and miserable and wretched—to be without house, or home, or friends—these are things that society wisely refuses to pardon. And yet society is not uncharitable. By no means. There is not a single crime in the decalogue it will not condone. But here it wisely draws the line. To be without money is to have committed the unpardonable sin, the only sin at least over which churches refuse to draw the mantle of their heavenly charity.

It is a sin of such a grievous nature, that as events have just proved, even the faintest suspicion of it places a man immediately in deadly peril. To be suspected of it, even if totally innocent, even if a mere harmless eccentricity—a whim that having lots of money and friends, you think you may safely indulge in—is enough to bring down upon you immediately all the women and dogs and laborers of an entire countryside.

And in poor Mr. Bryson's case matters were still further complicated. He was not only suspected of being a tramp, but more terrible still, he had committed an overt act against property. He had lifted wicked hands and helped himself to a bunch of grapes, that somewhat too temptingly overhung the highway. The grapes were doubtless valueless. They belonged not to "Roederer," but to Rhoder, and were presumably not of a costly species. What then? Though the amount involved was little, the principal at stake was great. Mrs. Rhoder believed that the sacred rights of property had been assailed in her august person. And dazzled with visions of the glory that awaited her, she rushed with fury upon the meek-looking tramp. The tramp fled incontinently at the first assault, and the woman, re-inforced by dog and boy, bravely pursued.

In despair at this nest of hornets which he had innocently aroused, Bryson seems to have fled to the river. But the pursuers, with stones and dog, were close behind. To escape them he took to the water. But even here he was not safe. Mrs. Rhoder's rage was not yet appeased. Raising the wild cry of "Tramp! tramp!" she rushed off for reinforcements. The dog, thinking that the sacredness of property had been sufficiently vindicated, now retired from the pursuit. But Mrs. Rhoder's cries speedily brought to her aid dogs of war of a more savage breed. And these she succeded in inspiring with her deadly rage, and let slip at the poor tramp, still in the water. Cries for mercy fell upon unheeding ears. Was he not a tramp? With the deepening of this conviction all perceptions of a common humanity seemed to have vanished from these ruthless men, and still more ruthless woman. The terrible fusilade was continued remorselessly, and ceased not until its unhappy object had sunk beneath the friendly waters.

Unfortunate, wasn't it, that this well-directed crusade against tramps should have turned out after all an unhappy illustration of misdirected zeal, likely to bring the participants, not the glory they expected, but an unpleasantly near view of the gallows. But at least the intention was good, the moral attitude heroic. Still this zeal, without knowledge on the part of our rural friends, is likely to add new terrors to a sojourn in the country. It will be necessary hereafter, if one would not needlessly endanger his life, to doff those shabby clothes heretofore considered good enough for country wear, and never appear—except in such places as one has friends, who will kindly vouch for his respectability—in anything but dress coat and patent leather boots.

Society will of course raise its hands in horror at the terrible crime which has been committed. For the unhappy victim of this mistake proves to have been one to whom the doors of the best society were ever open, one closely allied not only to immense wealth, but to immense power. But who, after all, is to blame? Surely not those ignorant laborers, the victims of Mrs. Rhoder's hysterical excitement, and who, forgetful of the sacred feeling of a common poverty, rushed after the poor tramp as, under similar circumstances, they would after a fox. And, as for Mrs. Rhoder, was she not under the impression that in pursuing Bryson with stones she was acting the heroine? Had she not heard again and again that tramps were utterly beyond the pale of mercy—beings, like mad dogs, to be shot down by respectable property-loving people at sight? Will not the slightest scratching beneath the surface show that this man's death lies at the door of a society which, throughout every channel of opinion in the land, religious newspapers not excepted, has for years breathed nothing but "threatenings and slaughter" against tramps?

Tramps are not, to be sure, paragons of virtue. Amidst the thousands whom the great panic turned loose upon the world, there were doubtless many who were unable to starve with appropriate weakness. Men suddenly turned out of house and home are not in every case able to entertain toward society that passionate devotion to which its herculean exertions in their behalf so clearly entitle it. But what would you have? To burn like an early martyr in full view of an admiring multitude is a height more easily attainable than the capacity to starve heroically, Dr. Tanner to the contrary notwithstanding. Little wonder that, being only men like ourselves, tramps suddenly brought face to face with the horrors of starvation should not in all cases come quite up to the heroic.

But this is the sole excuse for that blind unreasoning rage against them which permeates society from the snob down to the dog. It certainly requires no great perspicacity to see that poor Bryson was the victim of a brutal public opinion—an opinion co-extensive with the entire United States; an opinion of which these ignorant laborers were merely the unconscious instruments; an opinion for which society itself and the prominent organs of public obinion are wholly and solely to blame.—SAMUEL HUGHAN, in *N. Y. Mail*.

CODFISH.—A big fish is most profitable; strip all you can from it; spread on a brown paper in the sun for a few hours; do not try to dry by the fire; tie up in a thick paper bag, or put in some vessel with a tight cover (to prevent the smell from arising); soak the remainder and rinse at once. A nice way to cook it: Shred it fine; wash through several waters to remove the salt; boil five minutes; drain off the water and add milk, butter, pepper, salt and flour. Now toast a few slices of bread; dip them in hot water; lay on the bottom of a deep platter and spread with butter; next break some eggs in a basin of boiling water; cook carefully without breaking the yolks; lift them with a skimmer, and lay them on the toast; then pour on the codfish and you will have a delicious dish.

TO PREPARE STARCH.—Take two tablespoonfuls of starch dissolved in as much water; add a gill of cold water; then add one pint of boiling water and boil it half an hour; adding a small piece of spermaceti, sugar or salt; strain, etc. Thin it with water,

The Queen's Speech.

The British Parliament has been prorogued. The following is the address of the Queen on the occasion:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: It is with satisfaction that I find myself at length enabled to release you from your arduous labors. I continue to receive assurance of the most friendly character from all foreign Powers. The failure of the Sublime Porte to execute, according to its agreement, the plan agreed upon in April last for the determination of the Ottoman frontier lying toward Montenegro, has caused unfortunate delays in the settlement of that question, and the treaty of Berlin has not yet taken effect in other points of importance which remained open at the commencement of the session. The Governments which were parties to that treaty have communicated to the Sultan their judgment on the means of bringing to a satisfactory settlement the Greek and Montenegrin frontier question on the administrative organization of European provinces of Turkey, and on the principal reforms required in the Asiatic provinces inhabited by Armenians for the attainment of objects in view. I continue to place reliance on the fact that the concert of Europe has been steadily maintained in regard to the Eastern question, and that the Powers who signed the Treaty of Berlin are pressing upon the Sublime Porte, with all the authority which belongs to their united action, measures which, in their belief, are best calculated to insure tranquility in the East.

I have not been unmindful during the few months which have elapsed since I last addressed you of the considerations which would guide my policy on the northwestern frontier of my Indian Empire. Measures have already been taken for the complete military evacuations of Northern Afghanistan, and some progress has been made towards the pacification and settlement of the country. The renewal of hostilities by the Afghans under Ayoob Khan, has rendered necessary further military operations in Southern Afghanistan."

Dr. Tanner's Wife.

Dr. Tanner's wife, according to a correspondent of the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, seems to be about as queer a character as the doctor himself. Writing from Duluth the correspondent says:

As the papers are full of incidents relative to Dr. Tanner and the estimable lady who was his late wife, permit me to relate a feature of the idiosyncracies of that lady as a medical practitioner in this city, and also as an evidence of what the too frequent use of pork and cabbage will have upon the habits of individuals. With Mrs. Tanner every patient had, to her mind, an attack on the liver. It mattered not what the ailing of the patient was, a chill, fever, sprain, croup, or tumor prolapsus uterus, a bunion or a corn, she invariably said, "Let me see your tongue," and after feeling the pulse would say, as certain as she spoke, "Your liver is affected." and immediately she would advise her sole prescription, an antidote for bile. It was a common saying in every family she visited, as well as the gossip of every family circle who were acquainted with Mrs. Tanner's peculiarity, that Mrs. Tanner must be a pork eater to imagine that the only ailing in the world was the rancidity of the liver, and that her "educated" eye would detect in her patient what no other physician could see—a case of liver complaint in every ailing person, from a mashed finger to an overgrown corn on the toe, all in fact to be the outcome of a diseased liver. In fact, Mrs. Tanner lost her practice in Duluth, where she lived several years with Dr. Tanner, in consequence of her liver mania, and all, too, from her excessive fondness, it may be called passion, for the use of pork and cabbage in every mode it could be used. The people here all know that Dr. Tanner's assertion about pork and cabbage in his family was as true as it had become amusing.

The Young Housekeeper.

One source of discouragement to a young housekeeper is the fact that, after she has done the best she knows how, her housekeeping reminds her of the action of a scale; when the front steps, parlor and sitting room are up, the back steps, kitchen and pantry are down. It may be a comfort to her to know that in the best regulated families, where one woman does all the work, this sometimes occurs, but experience helps to remedy the matter somewhat. Beginning after breakfast, let the table be cleared, the food all put away, and the dishes placed in an orderly way on the kitchen table. The tank should be filled with the water, and the fire all right to keep the water hot, while she goes to the front part of the house and does the necessary work there, not neglecting anything which in the event of a visitor will cause her annoyance. Get all the work as even as possible narrowed down to the kitchen. This plan should be pursued regularly; the day on which it is departed from will be one of defeat and humiliation. She is certain to have one or more neighbors who have plenty of help and who enjoy running in to chat with her in the morning. If it cannot be avoided she can wash the breakfast dishes and attend to the lamps while cooking dinner. It must not be understoood that by pushing all the work back into the kitchen this room is to be neglected. Above all things keep the kitchen clean—is a great measure the health of the family depends upon this. A pleasant kitchen, convenient and inviting, is an inspiration to thorough work; better meals will be prepared there, and all that it costs to make this workshop what it should be will be amply paid for by the increased comfort afforded the faithful housewife, and through her to each member of the family.—E. W. B. in *New York Post*.

POWDER FOR A BABY.—A small tin box such as ground spices come in with small holes in the top is better for corn starch than a muslin bag; if corn starch does not prove efficient add one-third finely powdered tea.

SWEET-LOAF.—A quart of light dough that has been raised with hop yeast; knead in half cup shortening, cup of raisins, cup of sugar, nutmeg to taste; let it raise again. To be eaten cold, sliced and buttered.

FOR A BURN.—If the skin is not broken use raw linseed oil, or varnish. If the skin be broken, wet with a feather and the white of an egg, and sift on charcoal through thin muslin.

The last census shows that Rhode Island is entitled to another alderman in both wards.

"What is Home Without a Mother?"

"What is home without a mother?" Well, it is pretty likely to be a rather lively place if it chances to number within its sacred precincts four or five small children. It is not good for man to be alone, under such circumstances—that is, not for any great length of time. Reveuge is sweet, and if the mother is off on a visit she has plenty of it. Very likely the man was in the habit of thinking the woman had rather an easy time of it. He had never noticed that there was ever any great confusion in the domestic arrangements—the meals came on time, the children were kept in presentable shape, the house had an orderly appearance, and some way or other matters at home seemed to slip along naturally and in order. A kind husband, under such circumstances, of course, would urge his wife to take a summer vacation. He would be disposed to pooh at her apprehensions that she ought not to leave the children. So the mother was persuaded, much against her judgment, to go off on a trip. Now we can imagine the home without a mother. For the first day and night the husband and father bethought himself of many improvements in household management. When he came home to dinner and found the boys had converted the parlor into a menagerie and had the cat and two or three neighbors' cats caged for wild beasts, he smiled and gently removed the show to the shady side of the house, and cautioned the boys to do nothing, now that mother was gone, that she would disapprove of were she at home. The children at the dinner table were not quite as clean as usual, but the husband and father let that pass and devoted himself solicitously to seeing that the youngsters were well helped. He was resolved to have the home happy, He cautioned the children to be good and mind the nurse, and went away with a prond step to business. When he went home to tea the baby looked at him sadly out of one eye. The other had been closed in a tumble out of the hammock. There had been a circus in the back yard all the afternoon, and being somewhat annoyed by the appearance of things he proceeded to club the animals, which had progressed from cats to dogs, and to shoo off the actors and actresses not members of his own family. In the heat and dust of the occasion he found two of his own flock had been expelled from the premises. He never would have known them but for their dear voices. Such looking children! One had been an acrobat, and, something unusual for a boy of his age, his little pants were too narrow in the seat, and there was little left of them. The ring was dusty and the boy had perspired freely, and of his natural color none was left except the color of his eyes, which did not look at all natural in the setting. The other expelled member had been the ring-master. He had given the clown too sharp a cut, and the clown, in dead earnest, had given the ring-master a thrashing. It must have been something of a thrashing for the ring-master's appearance was very much changed. But the family was finally gathered together, and the odd-looking collection went in to tea. The situation began to look somewhat discouraging. The husband and father thought it was probably his luck. During the night he exercised considerably in his night-shirt, a business he could not remember his wife was ever called upon to engage in. Toward morning he gave one little fellow, who persisted in calling for water a spanking. At the breakfast table he omitted saying grace, and hurried away as soon as possible, and without kissing the children, to business. As the day progressed his good nature returned and at each meal he insisted upon having gathered with him at the family board a number of children equal to the number of the children in his family, without insisting upon a knowledge that they were really his and not his neighbor's. During the day there was more or less crockery broken, the baby-carriage lost a wheel, and the nurse got a whack over the head, for some officious interference, from the young man who had acted as ring-master the day before. The night was passed about as the night before, only the spanking fell to the lot of another child and the cat got in and killed the bird. The husband and father said to himself that everything possible was being done for the children, but they seemed to miss their mother. However, that day he wrote to his wife that she need give herself no concern about matters at home, for the children were as happy as could be and getting along nicely—and he urged her to stay as long as she wanted to and have as good a time as she could. Which proved that he was not a brute, nor such a bad-hearted sort of a man after all. So the wife and mother thought when she read the letter.—*Sioux City Journal*.

Statistics gathered by the *Railway Age* as to the mileage of new railways now under course of construction or projected in the United States, exhibits very clearly the rapid progress of the country in material development. During the last six months railway enterprises to the number of 287, and covering a contemplated mileage of over 20,000 miles, have been announced as either in process of construction or projected, and the list does not include a number of lines concerning which the precise facts are not known. With a few exceptions all the new enterprises are entirely legitimate and probable of completion. Indeed, it is a characteristic feature of railway projects at present that they are, as a rule, intended to develop new regions in urgent need of transportation facilities, and, moreover, that a large number of the new lines are being built by strong companies as feeders to their existing systems. The mileage of new roads is greater in Ohio than in any other State.

LEMON AND KALI, OR SHERBET.—Large quantities of this wholesome and refreshing preparation are manufactured and consumed every summer. It is sold in bottles, and also as a beverage, made by dissolving a large teaspoonful in a tumbler two-thirds filled with water. Take ground white sugar half a pound; tartaric acid, carbonate of soda of each a quarter of a pound; essence of lemon forty drops. All the powders should be well dried; add the essence to the sugar, then the other powders; stir all together and mix by passing twice through a hair sieve. Must be kept in tightly-corked bottles, into which a damp spoon must not be inserted. In this you have a nice summer drink.

Elderly Male Flirt.

This fascinating creature is not married. He has been too clever to fall into the toils of matrimony. He was born to keep perpetual holiday, not to become the slave of any woman. So he has roamed from flower to flower, sipping the sweets of each. Probably he has made love some hundreds—we might, perhaps, be justified in writing thousands—of times; but nothing has resulted from his devotion to the fair sex except legions of kisses, myriads of surreptitious squeezes, and hosts of hopes never to be realized. Glorying in the fact that he is a regular "killer" of the fair sex, he has stormed many a virgin heart, not with any serious object, but simply in order to gratify his inordinate vanity and minister to his perverted taste. He is like a true conqueror. His conquests do not satisfy him long. Having carried the citadel of some fair maiden's affections, and thoroughly laid it waste, he rejoices to leave it in its desolation, while he "seeks fresh fields and pastures new" to ravage and destroy. It does not occur to him to look behind and contemplate the wrecks that he has made. *Blase* and not too moral—sometimes he varies what may be termed his respectable flirtations by amours of a not respectable character—he considers that the game of love is one which may be played many times and with many partners, and that no well-constituted mind will grieve over the forfeits incidental to the fascinating diversion. He knows that when he has to perform on the second fiddle in the presence of a more successful rival he feels deeply mortified, and that the charms of the fair enslaver in question increase a hundredfold in his eyes. But he would, possibly, feel equally mortified if he got thoroughly beaten in a billiard match or was bowled for "a duck" while playing at cricket. The element of genuine affection does not enter into the matter at all, and he is ready to console himself on the first opportunity and will, in his next triumph, forget about his present humiliation. Thus, it will readily be seen that the terms on which he plays with innocent girls, whose principal characteristics are their thoughtlessness, their giddiness, their impulsiveness, and their readiness to believe anything which a well-favored man may say to them, are unequal, and that it would, in many cases, be a good thing if he could now and then be placed under a pump and have the graceful contour of his curled locks destroyed by a liberal application of cold water.

Up to a certain point the career of the elderly male flirt is composed of a series of successes. An ordinary every-day sort of lover, who blushes, and stumbles, and blunders in the conventional stereotyped way, and whose great characteristic is that he is very much in earnest, frequently has very little chance against him. He is full of neat compliments and fine phrases, he is quick to seize opportunities, he is gallant in his bearing, and there is about him a certain audacity which is not without its charm to the feminine mind. So it is not surprising that he becomes the burning and shining light of many a picnic and the bean of many a ball-room. But, even when such a happy lot befalls him, he will be careful that the general company shall not see his grandest performances. His principal feats will be performed in shady corners, and in cool retreats away from the glare and the glitter of gaslights.

But a day of reckoning comes for the elderly male flirt as it does for all other offenders against good taste and propriety. He loses, in a large measure, his power to charm. He becomes stiff about the joints, and slow and inelegant in action. Lines develop themselves on his face in such a way that when he attempts to ogle a girl his countenance assumes a grotesque, if not positively malevolent, appearance. Gray hairs display themselves among his carefully-trimmed locks and whiskers, a bald patch exhibits itself on the top of his head, and one of his front teeth wickedly takes its departure. The extreme juvenility of the raiment which he affects seems to render still clearer the fact that he has passed into the period of the sere and yellow leaf. But though when he is "got up" his appearance is calculated to excite ridicule rather than admiration, he still affects the gayeties and the love-makings of his youth. When he goes a-merry-making with parties of bachelors and spinsters, there is something extremely incongruous in his appearance. The general impression is that he has had his day, that he is only doing again what he has done hundreds of times before, and that if he were well advised he would devote himself to more sensible occupations. Many of those whom he essays to charm laugh at him; others good-naturedly tolerate him, but leave his side on the first opportunity; others cruelly snub him; and others do not disguise that they regard his polite advances as so many impertinences which they would feel thankful to be spared. One moment fair hands, instigated by masculine tempters, will pelt him with missiles; the next they will hide his hat; and in a variety of other ways he will be made the object of small persecutions. The wonderful part of the matter is that he is not taught wisdom. But he is unworthy of pity, and it would not be worth while to give him advice.

Long John Wentworth on Mass Meetings.

Long John Wentworth, of Illinois, is a peculiar genius, but is never far behind the times. Being asked recently to take part in a mass meeting, he said: "A man can't say anything new. The press anticipates everything. If one does strike a new idea it is printed and telegraphed all over the country, and in a trice everybody knows it by heart. The day of the orator is passed, never to return." No one to-day will care to deny the truth of this statement. The editor or correspondent, speaking through a newspaper, addresses thousands, and in a way in which each word tells, while the orator speaks to hundreds, a large part of whom do not listen closely enough to appreciate the force of the orator's arguments, depending on the newspaper next day to tell him what was really said. In the backwoods districts the orator doubtless still is a valuable person, but in points reached by daily journals he has been to a great extent superseded by the newspapers. Political organizations and State committees should bear this fact in mind.—*Baltimore American*.

Ear Rings.

The query who invented ear-rings, does not rise so often in the minds of intelligent people as does the inquiry, why will persons in this enlightened land continue to wear them. It is an easy matter to give a full and comprehensive answer to the former question. Ear rings, nose rings, and rings from every angle of the body were, and are still worn by barbarians and semi-civilized races. The love of adornment so charateristic of the human race, in its primitive condition, not satisfied with teeth and tusks, the skins and furs of wild animals, grotesquely arranged plumage of birds and highly colored products from the vegetable kingdom, could not be satisfied till the morbid desire reached one step further, the body was punctured and the glittering gold was made pendant from every prominence. In the process of development the mind came to dwell on things more subjective, and these outward adornments were cast aside as things of the past, suitable objects to be thrown into one oblivious pit with all the useless accompaniments of the darkness and primitive origin from which they were introduced. Where native ignorance holds sway, can still be seen the untutored son of Adam, wearing on his person all the grotesque ornaments and gaudy colors which his crude ingenuity can devise. Happily among the more favored descendants of the original man, who have enjoyed and profited by the teachings of centuries, no vestige of this primitive taste exists, excepting the impertinent earring. And still, to retain this auricular appendage, the young are duped and the old are hoodwinked by the false love of beautifying their persons. The obedient little girl is made to protrude her tongue to its greatest extent, that she cannot cry under the excruciating pain caused by the pointed instrument which pierces her ears, her older sister will faint at the sight of bodily injury, but with the utmotst gravity and self-possession she can look on while holes are being punched into somebody's ear. The mother who in every other way would protect her daughters from wrong or injury, gladly consents to her little girl having her ears disfigured, and attaching to the torn member some glistening ornaments. The responsibility of a reform in this line, rests wholly with the mothers. If earrings must be worn, something other than that of ornament must be offered as an apology for wearing them.—*Hawk-eye*.

Burlingame's Prophecy.

Once Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm had the distinction of being in effigy as "the mother of the Republican party." She saw Charles Sumner at a country town in Pennsylvania soon after the Brooks assault, and relates this anecdote: He was oppressed with anxiety about Burlingame, who had gone to Canada to fight a duel, and there was great rejoicing when he suddenly appeared one evening after the sun had hidden behind the pine trees. He and Sumner met and greeted each other with the abandon of boys. No duel had been fought, since Brooks, the challenger, had refused to pass through Pennsylvania to Clifton, the place of meeting, for fear of mob violence. Even the offer of a safe conduct of troops by the Governor failed to reassure him, and Burlingame had hurried on to set his friend's mind at rest. After the general rejoicing, the two sat facing each other, when Summer leaned forward, placed a hand on each of Burlingame's shoulders and said: "Tell me, Anson, you did not mean to shoot that man, did you?" Burlingame's head dropped an instant, then raising it he said slowly: "I intended to take the best aim I could" (here he drew back his right arm, and took the position of holding a gun) "at the broadest part of him, his breast, wait for the word, and then—fire." Sumner dropped back on his chair, let his hands fall on his knees, and exclaimed sorrowfully: "Oh, Anson! I did not believe it." Burlingame's eyes filled with tears, and he said: "Charles, I saw you lying bleeding and insensible on the Senate floor, when I did not expect ever again to hear you speak; and intended then to kill him. I tell you, Charles, we've got to meet those fellows with guns, some day, and the sooner we begin, the better."

EQUATORIAL TEMPERATURE.—Why is the equator not warmer in January, when the earth is nearest to the sun, than in July? Mr. Croll assigns as the reason that the northern hemisphere, which he calls the cominant hemisphere, having its winter in January, the whole earth is colder at that time; also that the northern trade-winds pass further south in January and cool the equatorial regions more than at the other seasons. His views are disputed by A. Woeikoff, St Petersburg, who denies that the winds and condition of the northern hemisphere have any perceptible influence at the equator and ascribes the mildness and uniformity of the equatorial temperature to the prevalence of the rainy season in our winter, the southern summer months. Water acts during this season to reduce the temperature through its great capacity for heat through the screen of clouds which it interposes between the sun and the surface of the earth, and through evaporation, and this upon the higher as well as upon the lower strata of air. It is admitted that winds have some effect as aids to the cooling, but the insignificance of their influence, as against any active heat-producing force, and in the absence of moisture, is shown by the fact that the Sahara is the hottest region in the world, notwithstanding the winds that blow over it from the cool Mediterranean.

Earnestness in business wins. If a lawyer tries a suit, it is of little importance to him, being but one of a hundred, in an extensive practice, yet it may be an epoch in the life of his client; perhaps his first suit, or at least he clothes it with great importance. His life, liberty and property may be at stake.

France is at present suffering from a plague of wolves, no less than half a million of these animals being estimated to exist in France at the present moment. The damage inflicted by these creatures in their nocturnal raids from forest and mountain is estimated at about 50,000,000 francs annually.

A little philosophy inclineth a man's mind to atheism, but depth in philosophy bringeth man's mind about to religion.

Detroit Currency.

Every harness-maker leaves traces of his work behind.

By boring a man in business hours you make him realize the value of time.

There are only 194 drummers in the army, and the sound of the music is low.

The woman who has the best time at a party is the woman who has the greatest show of real lace.

If you haven't worn a fish-net shirt this summer, then you haven't been a very, very nobby sort of swell.

We don't know as green apples belong to any secret fraternity, yet they seem to have the grip.—[Marathon Independent.

Prof. Tyndall has a theory regarding hay fever. He thinks it is brought on by drinking liquor out of a jug kept in the barn.

The man who sighs, "How soon we are forgotten!" has only to leave a hotel without paying his bill, to find how sadly mistaken he is.

"Do we eat too much?" asked the Detroit *Free Press*, and out of five dozen boarding-house keepers sixty answered in the affirmative. — [Philadelphia Chronicle.

We don't want no "probabilities" or "possibilities" in the weather this winter, but square up and down temperature which will make ice so cheap next summer that it can be melted for wash-water.

"I have three children who are the very image of myself." "I pity the youngest," replied his interlocutor. "Why?" "Because he is the one who will have to resemble you the longest."—[Courier-Journal.

The long-handled Oakes-Ames shovel has been found to be a better weapon to knock a man down with than a club, brick-bat or baton. It mashes him flat and makes no cut. For sale by all respectable hardware dealers.

When a man agrees to deliver a letter to his friend's sweetheart, and forgets about it and leaves it in his pocket where his wife finds it, he may just as well save himself the trouble of telling her the facts. They won't be believed.—[Boston Post.

Of Gen. McClellan, the Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* says that "he has aged very much in the past few years, and is not impressive in personal appearance. Any one who knew him in the Army of the Potomac would hardly know him to-day."

The polite reporter of the New York *Sun*, who interviewed Thomas Hughes on his arrival, in place of describing him as bald-headed, writes: "The fine outlines of his head are not hidden by any growth of hair, except at the sides and back, where there is a fringe of iron gray." These are tenderer words, as the elder Weller would say.

The prosperous housewife is now engaged in canning peaches, pears and tomatoes, boiling catsup and sweet pickles, and making her house redolent with savory smells. By using strict economy she can "put up" fruit at about three times the price it can be bought for in "canned goods" at the corner-grocery. But then it's nicer—if it keeps.—[New Haven Register.

Just Where He Had 'Em.

Half an hour before the departure of a lake steamer from her wharf yesterday, the captain was approached by a stranger who had been inspecting the boat from the dock for the last ten minutes. Introducing himself as a would-be passenger, he asked:

"Captain, is this boat provided with life-preservers?"

"She is."

"Are they all right?"

"They are."

"Can your crew launch a life-boat?"

"They can."

"Is your life-raft all right?"

"It is."

"Is the fire hose all ready for instant service?"

"It is."

"Will your engineer stand to his post in case of disaster?"

"He will."

"Do you call yourself a cool and collected man in the presence of danger?"

"I do."

"Do you know exactly what you would do in case of a terrible gale or a fire?"

"I do."

"Can the mate be depended on to second all your efforts?"

"He can."

"And will your crew stand by and obey you?"

"They will."

"Are your green and red lights all right?"

"They are."

"Machinery in perfect order?"

"It is."

"Going to overload the boat?"

"No, sir."

"Is she fixed to blow off at forty-six pounds?"

"She is."

"Donkey engine working all right?"

"It is."

The stranger heaved a deep sigh and was walking away when the captain asked if his baggage was aboard.

"No, and I guess I'll go afoot," was the reply. "Every boat which has burned up or gone down for the last five years had everything in the nicest kind of order, and I'll either look for a craft making six feet of water an hour, or run the risk of going through a railroad bridge. Good-by, captain—I shall look in the dailies all this week to see who of your passengers were saved."

RELIGIOUS PETTINESS GROWING.—Pettiness is coming to chacterize the religions of our times quite too much to leave in it the power of conviction and the energy of a diffusive force. Little matters of taste and etiquette; new methods of pleasing and attracting the thoughtless and gay; style and manner and attitude; a thousand and one petty incidents are made so much of as to leave God, eternity, righteousness and the eternal principles of justice, equity, punishment, redemption and free grace no opportunity to awaken fear or kindle love or beget conviction.—*Hartford Religious Herald*.

It is suggested, and with a good deal of force, too, that the proprietors of the hotels should keep posted in a conspicuous place a list of their guests, which should be revised from time to time, thus avoiding the crowd about the register, the cross-examination of the hotel clerk and the cross responses from the hotel clerk.—*Detroit Free Press*.

Old Newport.

There are several Newports even on the one spot. There is the historic Newport, the picturesque Newport, and the fashionable Newport. Some pilgrims see them all, and enjoy them blended. But the fashionable Newport really knows very little of the historic; and if, in the pause of the waltz or on the polo ground, Romeo should ask Juliet if she has ever seen or heard of the window-pane at Rochambeau's headquarters on which the name of Polly Lawton is scratched with a diamond, Juliet would probably propose another turn, and wonder, as she whirled, who was Polly Lawton and who Rochambeau. The pictures in the Revolutionary memoirs of the gay French camp, on Rhode Island, the dances by moonlight, and the French admiration for the Yankee life and the Yankee beauties, are very pretty and pleasing among the general rather grim reminiscences of that time.

Polly Lawton was a Quakeress, a Quaker belle, who lives in the memoirs of the French officers and in local traditions, and the contrast is very quaint between her simplicity and the gallantry of her adorers. She was the reigning toast, and her figure is one of the most fascinating that moves across that long-vanished scene. There was Samuel Elam also, who made the beautiful estate of Vaucluse, on the eastern shore of the island, beyond the town. In the last generation, and perhaps in this—for change is gradual upon that coast—the stiff old garden and plantation, with which Evelyn would have been solemnly pleased, and along whose paths the dames of Versailles might have walked and felt themselves at home, still recalled the earlier day in which they were laid out. To this sylvan retreat and to its generous hospitality all noted strangers were bidden. Every Saturday, according to the legend, the stately equipage of Mr. Elam appeared in the streets of Newport, and returned with distinguished guests to feast at Vaucluse. The old gentleman, a Quaker, we believe, bidding the unknown strangers to his table, recalls Montaigne, upon his journey to Italy, stopping at all the castles and fine houses to pay the respects of one gentleman to another. Montaigne and Elam lived before the days of the I-am-as-good-as-you spirit which is now described as distinctively American.

It would be pleasant to compare a Vaucluse dinner with a dinner at a cliff villa to-day. If De Lauzun had kept his youth until now, and had daily known the most exquisite of Parisian dinners, he would yet be amazed as he sat dining at some Newport table, upon which the spray of the ocean waves might be almost dashed from the neighboring rocks. Such elaborate summer-houses by the sea, such luxury and comfort, were never elsewhere known. A distinguished Englishman and his wife strolled along the cliff, passing from one finished and beautiful estate to another, at every step surprised and fascinated, and at last he exclaimed, "We know every sea-side resort in England and on the Continent, and nowhere is there anything comparable toNewport." — EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR, in *Harper's Magazine for Sept.*

Moody, the Evangelist.

Twenty-four years ago Moody was a smart young Chicago salesman, who engaged in Sunday-school work because of the aggressive spirit of Christian proselytism in him which had to have a vent. Not being able to get a class, he picked up eighteen bare-headed and bare-footed, ragged and dirty urchins, and marched them into the North Wells street Sabbath-school. Not satisfied even then, he kept going out into the streets and getting more, turning them over to new teachers as he brought them in, Then he organized a mission school of his own, renting a saloon in one of the vilest quarters of the city to hold it in. Out of this has grown the great Chicago-avenue Mission, or "Mr. Moody's Church," as it is called now, which is one of the most attractive points of interest in the city to strangers. When the North Market Mission building, as it was then known, was swept away in the great fire, Mr. Moody built the present extensive edifice. The money to build it and to buy the ground, amounting to nearly $100,000, was contributed by the scholars of various Sunday-schools throughout the country in small contributions, aided by a few of Mr. Moody's personal friends, some of the money coming from as far away as China. For nearly twenty years this mission was the scene of Mr. Moody's noblest Christian efforts, the object of his tenderest solicitude. Through heat and rain, in storm and ice and sweltering weather, he tramped through the most forsaken districts of the city, forming the acquaintance of the poorest class of children and their parents, and bringing into play every device his tact and experience could suggest to get them to go to church and sunday-school. In his sermons he lets drop some stray bits of personal history bearing upon his trials and rebuffs at this period; as, for instance, where he tells of boys throwing old boots and shoes after him and occasionally smashing the windows of his meeting-house; but it is only here in Chicago, and by accidental encounters with those familiar with the circumstances that one can form an adequate idea of the difficulties and even perils that Mr. Moody braved in these early days of his missionary ministry. There are many persons now living on the north side who tell of thrilling escapes which Mr. Moody had from personal violence in his efforts to bring the refining and elevating influences of Christianity to the doors of the very refuse of the city's foreign population, at a time too, when the law and order were not as generally prevalent as now.

Northern and Southern Traits.

An educated Southern girl, says Mr. Jarves in the Times, manifests an engaging openness of manners which gracefully veils her self-consciousness and adds to her social charm. Feminine self-reliance in New England is more intellectual than æsthetic in tone, We meet a sturdier mental positivism, greater reserve, and, in the best examples, more solidity of character and less spontaneity of deportment than in their Southern sisters, whose outflow of temperament seems as natural as song to the bird, without the perceptible mental calculation, balance of motives, and incisive directness of the particular aim in view of the former type. Indeed, as we go South, either in Europe or America, manners indicate an increasing attention to general courtesy, with a disposition not merely to please, but to make one pleased with one's self. The last feature is the chief charm of Southern aristocratic manner, as its too frequent absence portrays the chief defect of Northern. There is also a livelier æsthetic feeling and sensibility to beauty for its own sake, of whatever nature, and joy in manifesting in its varied manifestations. When joined to sound mental culture the choice impersonifications of the Southern characteristics are extremely fascinating, because of their impressibility, frankness, vivacity, and high-toned breeding. Possibly, merely complimentary language is at times exaggerated, but this is a lesser fault than Northern brusqueness, indifference, or haughtiness. Our Northern woman of purely intellectual aspirations sometimes overmuch condemns, or is suspicious of, those little graces of speech and person which are the circulating coin of polite society elsewhere. A severe abstract intellectuality and morality, pure and simple, with neglect of the æsthetic side of humanity, tends to an overbalance in her character and appearance on the side of angularity, positiveness, and a peculiar ungainly outcome of personality, if I may use so strong a phrase in relation to the sex at all. She is inclined to view concessions to the beautiful, in real practice, as tokens of mental or moral weakness. This intense type of New England womanhood delights in problems of heaviest brain-caliber, cutting criticisms and prolix inconsequential discussions. Life is a perpetual battle-ground against one's self or others, but frequently with a really high aim or theory. A missionary of ideas, her vanity is not of person but of intellect, and she snuffeth far-off verbal contests with the joy of Job's war-horse at the noise of armed men. Sex finally becomes an undistinguishable or problematical factor of her being. On this side of her organization her heart is impregnable. Her aspirations are philosophical, philanthropic; perhaps masculine in sphere, as old notions go; although in practice she is a sharp prober of weak spots in the male constitution, and covets much that her theory condemns. An untiring advocate of emancipation for her own sex, in laboring to secure a loftier plane of life, she would secure her aim sooner, could she mix more of the graces of humanity with its homelier virtues.

A Tiny Steamship.

The tiny steamship Anthracite, which had been built to test the Perkins system of engines, arrived at quarantine late Friday evening, and anchored off Staten Island. She left Falmouth, England, on June 3, and called at St, John on June 21, and after remaing there a few days, proceeded on her voyage. She has been twenty-six days under steam, during which time she traversed 3,550 miles of ocean, her miniature propellor making 3,945,035 revolutions. She is the smallest vessel which has ever crossed the Atlantic under steam. Her dimensions are: Length, 84 feet; breadth of beam, 16 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; gross measurement, 70 26 tons; registered measurement, 27.92 tons. The Perkins system of engines includes a boiler containing a large number of small horizontal tubes welded at the ends, and connected with each other by means of small vertical tubes. The boiler is charged with fresh-distilled water, and steam is generated at an exceedingly high pressure. After being made into steam and used in the engines, the water is condensed by a special process and again made into steam and is used over and over again. Not more than five hundred gallons of water was used during the whole voyage.

The boilers carry five hundred pounds of steam to the square inch, and have been tested at 2,500 pounds. There are two double-acting and one single-acting cylinders. Their respective diameters are 8, 16 and 23 inches, and the pistons have a stroke of 15 inches. The eight-inch cylinder is placed immediately over the sixteen-inch cylinder, and both work with a single piston. In one of these cylinders the steam, instead of being allowed to escape after being used, is saved, and, after being condensed into water, is used again in the shape of steam. The horse-power of the engines is twenty, nominal, and 168 indicated.

The engine and boiler room is amidships, and is 22 feet 6 inches in length. This style of engine is very saving in the use of coal. The Anthracite only burned 28 tons during the voyage. The little steamer is built of iron, is schooner rigged, and is painted white. She has sharp, rakish bows and an overhanging stern. She is commanded by Capt. James, and carries a crew of twelve men. She came out in ballast, but will probably go back with a small cargo. The Perkins system is not an entirely new one. It is said that a firm in Philadelhia have constructed boilers and engines on the same principle, although differing in detail.—*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

THE OLDEST CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—Just east of the Indian House, Santa Fe, stands San Miguel Church. This is the oldest church in the United States. It is supposed to have been built about the year 1640. During the insurrection by the Pueblo Indians in 1680, it was destroyed by them. It was rebuilt as it now stands in the year 1710 by the Marquis de la Penuela, through his agent, Don Augustin Flores Vergara, as is shown by an inscription on a rudely-carved old beam supporting a small gallery over the door to the church. It is built of *adobe* on a foundation of small stones laid in mortar. Its length is 100 feet, the width is sixty feet and the height is forty feet. It is in a pretty good state of preservation, considering its great age. The walls on the inside are high, whitewashed, and run to a sharp peak. There are a few little low benches, a dome-shaped altar containing the usual ornaments of a Catholic church, and on each side a painting of great antiquity. The walls are lined with a number of paintings representing the various stages of the crucifixion of Christ. Services are held in this church every day by the the Rt. Rev. John B. Loury, metropolitan of the province, when he is able to hold service.

Society is laboring under a new hardship—the scarcity of dancing men. A few of the best balls monopolize all the dancing men, and the others are comparative failures. This evil has been particularly noticable within the past week or two, when the season may be said to have attained its height. It is no uncommon thing to find at a party two dancing girls for every dancing man; for, somehow, dancing seems to be less and less cultivated every year as a masculine accomplishment.

Responsibility.

"Anxious Mother" writes: "I have such a sense of my responsibility as a mother, that it clouds and darkens my life and sometimes I think it really diminishes my success in training my children and interferes with their happiness. Will you not say something on this subject? for I find other mothers are troubled just as I am." The business of the sower in the Sacred Word was to sow—to sow good seed, to sow it by the wayside, in stony places, among the thorns, as well as in good ground. He was not responsible for its germication or its growth. We are commanded to "sow by all waters." "In the morning sow thy seed, in the evening withhold not thy hand."

"Paul may plant and Apollos water, but God gives the increase." If President Lincoln had paused to weigh the responsibilities that hung on his shoulders in the dark days of the war, anybody can see that such pause would have wrought the ruin of the Republic. Had any one of our generals paused in the heat of battle to reflect on the responsibilities of his position, what would his chances of success have amounted to? No, the responsibility is not laid on our shoulders. God takes that. It is too heavy a burden for any human heart to bear. It is ours to do—one day, one hour, one moment at a time—the duty prescribed, and having done that in the best manner, to leave the event in the hands of a Higher Power. We always pity parents who feel great responsibility; their duties are made incomparably difficult and heavy, and the lives of their children are darkened. It is for us parents to secure all the conditions possible, for the moral intellectual and physical health of our children, to do this cheerfully, hopefully, gladly; and having done this, to wait with confidence the result of our labor. If the time spent in reflecting on the responsibilities of our lives were given instead of making sure that the conditions of success are sound and perfect we should have much more to show for our labor, and vastly more pleasure in it. When we have secured good soil, abundant fertilizing material, and good tillage for our crops what good does it do to worry over possible drought or blight or locust or tornadoes? Worry paralyzes the hand of industry.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FOOD FOR THE SICK.—Frequently we find sick people whose stomachs reject all kinds of nourishment until conditions follow that in many instances terminate fatally. In twenty instances in which we have heard the popular sick-bed nourishment prescribed and rejected by an invalid's enfeebled stomach, we have never known the simple saucer of parched corn, pudding or gruel refused. The corn is roasted brown, precisely as we roast coffee, ground as fine as meal in a coffee mill, and made either into mush, gruel or thin cakes baked lightly brown, and given either warm or cold, clear or with whatever dressing the stomach will receive or retain. Parched corn and meal boiled in skimmed milk, and fed frequently to children suffering from summer diarrhœa, will almost always cure, as it will dysentery in adults, and, we believe, the cholera in its earliest stages.

OATMEAL.—Give the children oatmeal at least once a day. It is genuine bone and muscle food, and they must thrive. Could our girls make the morning and night meals on *real* nourishment—not pastry—take more to nourish the brain and nerves, we should have less of the neuralgia among our women. Indeed, this oatmeal mush would afford ample food for the last meal, which should ordinarily be the lightest, simple, and easy of digestion, securing good sleep, while it may well form a part of the morning meal. Its extensive use would do much to promote health among us.—*Waverly.*

ORANGE PUDDING.—Take three or four oranges, peel and slice very thin, put into a pudding dish, sprinkle over them enough sugar to sweeten nicely, and let stand a while. Make a boiled custard of one pint of milk, two tablespoons of flour and the yolks of three eggs, and when cool pour it on the orange. Be sure and not pour it on while hot, as it will cook the orange and spoil the taste. Thoroughly beat the white of the eggs with powdered sugar, pour over the top and brown in the oven.

FRUIT CAKE.—One pound butter, one pound brown sugar, two pounds raisins, two pounds currants, ten eggs; beat yolks and whites separately; one pound flour, one tablespoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, mace and nutmeg, one large tablespoonful syrup, one heaping teaspoonful baking powder, one-half pound citron, one coffee cup milk; dredge fruit well with flour and bake in a moderate oven about three hours.

TOMATO SAUCE.—Pare, slice and stew the tomatoes for twenty minutes. Strain and rub through a colander, leaving the hard tough parts behind. Put into a sauce pan with a little minced onion, parsley, pepper, salt and sugar. Bring to a boil; stir in a good spoonful of butter rolled in flour. Boil up and serve.

STEWED MUSHROOMS.—Slice the mushrooms into halves. Stew ten minutes in a little butter seasoned with pepper and salt and a very little water. Drain; put the mushrooms in a pie dish; break enough eggs to cover them over the top; pepper, salt and scatter bits of batter over them; stew with bread crumbs and bake until the eggs are set. Serve in the dish.

A bill for the utilization of London sewage has passed the English Parliment and become a law. The act authorizes the formation of a company, and the construction of works for the delivery of sewage to the occupiers of some 9,000 acres of land on the Essex side of the Thames. Sixty million gallons a day can be furnished to the company, which proposes to supply $100 worth of manure, at a charge about $10, to every acre in the district during the six dryest months of the year.

MOCK LEMON PIE.—One cup of sugar, one heaping tablespoonful of flour, the yolks of two eggs (save the whites for the top of the pie), one teaspoon of extract of lemon, two-thirds of a cup of boiling water, two-thirds of a cup of stewed pie-plant; mix the sugar, flour, eggs and extract together; then pour on the water, then the pie-plant; bake with one crust; when done, beat the whites to a stiff froth and spread it over the pie, set it back in the oven for four minutes.

The Swine Plague.

Under the law of Congress examiners were appointed to investigate the diseases of swine and other animals. We extract from their report to the Commissioner of Agriculture the following on hog cholera:

"The preliminary examination instituted and conducted under the supervision of this department in the fall and winter of 1877-8, established the fact that diseases prevail among these animals much more extensively during the late summer and early fall months than any other seasons of the year, and for this reason examiners were employed for periods ranging from one to three months. It was assumed, and the subsequent history of the disease proved the assumption to be well founded, that the reduced temperature of the late fall and early winter months would cause an abatement of the disease, and in a measure deprive the examiners of subjects with which to continue their experiments. While, therefore, the very severe weather of the past winter caused a great reduction in the number of animals affected, the disease was not eradicated, nor did its fatality seem to be lessened. The spread of the infection from one herd to another was greatly diminished; but infected herds, where the malady was still prevailing when cold weather set in, there appeared little difference in the rapidity of the transmission of the disease from one animal to another in the same herd.

"In most of the States in which investigations have been made the examiners have found the symptoms and post-mortem appearances of the disease the same, and hence agree as to the propriety of designating the affection under the head of a general disorder. Dr. Detmers has, therefore, given the disease the name of 'swine plague,' which will, no doubt, be generally adopted. * * *

"As symptoms of special diagnostic value, which are scarcely ever absent in any case, the following are mentioned: Drooping of the ears and of the head; more or less coughing; dull look of the eyes; staring appearance of the coat of hair; partial or total want of appetite for food; vitiated appetite for excrements; rapid emaciation; great debility; weak and undecided, and frequently staggering gait; great indifference to surroundings; tendency to lie down in some dark corner, and to hide the nose, and even the whole head in the bedding; the specific offensive smell and the peculiar color of the excrements. This last symptom is always present, at least in an advanced stage of the disease, no matter whether diarrhœa is existing. Among other characteristic symptoms, which are not present in every animal, may be mentioned frequent sneezing; bleeding from the nose; swelling of the eyelids; accumulation of mucus in the inner canthi of the eyes; attempts to vomit, or real vomiting; accelerated and difficult breathing; thumping or spasmodic contraction of the abdominal muscles (flanks), and a peculiar, faint, and hoarse voice in the last stages of the disease.

"The duration of the disease varies according to the violence and seat of the attack and the age and constitution of the patient. Where the attack is violent, and its principal seat is located in one of the vital organs—such as the heart—the disease frequently terminates fatally in a few days, and sometimes even within twenty-four hours; but when the attack is of a mild character, and the heart is not seriously affected, and the animal is naturally strong and vigorous, one or two weeks usually intervene before death ensues. If the termination is not fatal, convalesence requires an equal and not unfrequently a much longer time. A perfect recovery seldom occurs; in some cases some lasting disorder remains behind, and more or less interferes with the growth and fattening of the animal. Those that do recover make but poor returns for the food consumed; hence, from a pecuniary standpoint, it makes but little difference to the owner whether the animal recovers or not. The attack is always more violent and fatal when large numbers of animals are closely confined together in small and dirty inclosures or in ill-ventilated and filthy pens.

"The disease can have its seat in many different organs or parts of the body, and, therefore, produces a great variety of morbid changes. This accounts for its different aspects in different animals. In some cases the principal seat of the disease may be in the organs of respiration and circulation; and in others in the intestinal canal and organs of digestion. Death may, therefore, be the result of different causes in different cases. In some cases it results from a cessation of the functions of the heart, the lungs, &c., and in others it is in consequence of the inability of entirely different organs to perform their allotted functions. This being the case, the post-mortem appearances would necessarily greatly vary, but in all animals similarly affected the lesions and morbid changes were found identical."

SULPHUR FOR ANIMALS.—If taken internally with their food, sulphur will almost invariably keep all kinds of animals free from lice. We have made a practice for years past of giving a heaping teaspoonful once a week in the feed of each of our cows, and the same quantity to about every ten hens in our flock, and they have never been troubled with lice in them. It may be given in the same proportion as to size when required in the food of poultry, pigs and sheep. Sulphur is a mild cathartic when desired for this purpose, and in small doses seems to have a general beneficial effect on the animal system, something like salt, though, of course, not of that nature.—*Rural New Yorker.*

LEMON PRESERVES.—One pound of pounded loaf sugar, quarter pound of butter, six eggs and the whites of four well beaten, the rind of two lemons grated, and the juice of three. Mix well together and let it simmer till the consistency of honey. Be careful to stir all the time or it will burn.

PICKLED PEACHES THAT WILL KEEP.—Four pounds sugar, one pint vinegar to twelve pounds fruit; put sugar and vinegar together and boil; then add the fruit and let it come to a boil; the next day drain off the liquor and boil again; do this three times and your pickles are delicious; add cinnamon to the liquor and stick two or three cloves in each peach.

A teaspoonful of pulverized alum, mixed with stove polish, will give your stove a fine luster, which will be quite permanent.

Intelligence Items.

There are thirty-nine railway corporations in Kansas, having a total of 3,351 miles of track within the State.

The Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* says: "One of our reverend and valued contributors sends us an article, and makes the following startling request: 'Please omit the D. D. It is too blasted common.'"

In Great Britain, where the telegraph is owned and operated by the Government, it costs about twenty-five cents to send a message of twenty words to any part of the Kingdom, and it is proposed to reduce these rates.

The production of wheat and barley in the United States within the last fifteen years has trebled; corn, cotton and tobacco have doubled; oats have increased 140,000,000 bushels; potatoes nearly doubled, and hay has increased more than one-third.

The widow of the Jewish banker of Cologne, Baron von Oppenheim, has given $150,000 for a hospital for poor children of all denominations, as a memorial to her husband. He gave $750,000 for the care of the wounded in the Franco-German war.

A report from India says the famous Car of Juggeraut was not drawn through the streets of Puri the 9th of July, and it is said that religious custom or law forbids its use again in twelve years if ever it is not drawn on the ninth day of the car festival.

President Bascom, President of the Wisconsin University, has addressed an open letter to Governor Smith, of that State, requesting him not to appoint politicians in the board of regents, and saying pretty plainly that those now in the board hurt the interests of the college.

Chicago now exacts $250 for every circus performance given in that city, $50 a day for each side show, and $25 for the concert in the tent after the regular entertainment. Thus a circus open afternoon and evening, with say five side shows, must pay $675 daily into the city treasury.

The number of lions in Algeria is fast diminishing, and it is expected that the animals will soon be extirpated from the colony. As there is an increasing demand for public exhibitions at fairs and zoological gardens, an establishment has been formed at Bona, by a private individual, for lion-breeding.

In noting that a century ago the shining lights of the pulpit were not found in large cities, Dr. Cuyler says, in illustration of the advantage of the country for study and hard thinking: "Johnathan Edwards never could have written the immortal treatise on the 'Freedom of the Will' behind the bell-pull of a noisy street and a crowd of callers."

Jupiter is now the "bright particular star" of the firmament, brilliantly conspicuous in the southern hemisphere. With a telescope or powerful opera-glass the moons can be seen. This planet is now the particular object of astronomical observation, as he is some 68,000,000 of miles nearer the sun than will occur again for some thirteen years.

A New York medical journal says that some of the cigarettes which are smoked to so large an extent are said to be dangerous articles. A physician had one of them analyzed, and the tobacco was found to be strongly impregnated with opium, while the wrapper, which was warranted to be rice paper, was proved to be the most ordinary quality of white paper, whitened with arsenic.

At Tacoma, the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railway, on Puget Sound, there is a singular church tower. The building is of the rudest material. The tower is composed of a fir-tree seventy feet high, cut off forty feet from the ground, and surmounted with a bellcote, bell and cross. The annual rings of the tree indicate an age of 275 years. Within fifteen days the corner log was laid, the last nail driven and the first service held.

Fashion Sprays for the Rich.

Large collars and fichus are much worn.

Large red chenille cords will be used in millinery.

Auburn hair has completely disappeared, leaving many shades of "old gold."

Decorated China plates are sold for the high price of $200—that is, a few of them.

All of the yellow laces are considered stylish; those that are white are dipped in tea or coffee.

The betrothal bracelet now takes the place of the engagement ring, and is worn on the left arm.

Wedding cards are to be smaller than ever and made as plain, quiet and genteel as possible.

Great nails of gilt or silver are thrust through the crowns of poke bonnets as if to hold them on.

Necklaces of tiny flowers—pansies or lilies of the valley—are worn by young ladies closely around the throat.

Finger bowls artfully grooved so as to seem always filled are among the new glasses. They come in all the fashionable colors.

The Spode ware in red, white and gold, and in the same colors blended with ultra-marine blue makes the prettiest of coffee-sets.

Extravagance in dress amongst the Parisians has reached its height. A dress at a fashionable dressmaker's was valued at £4,000.

The fashion of allowing tailors to make ladies' garments has grown so rapidly that French women allow only tailors to make their outside garments.

The rage for tri-colors during the Republican fetes in Paris was so great that scarfs, bonnets, and even parasols and gloves, were made in parti-colored hues.

In hats the prettiest is the toque, trimmed with feathers; the Amazon hat; the large Reynolds hat; the Louis XV. basket hat, with feathers or a wreath, and the Auvergnate.

Fusion authorities predict historical head-dresses for the coming winter. Old time chronicles, and the pictures of the old masters, are being earnestly scanned in anticipation.

For slight figures, the coat and hood is very becoming; the colors are dark bronze, corsair blue, seal brown, dark steel color, or purple. It is fastened with large buttons.

P. KRELLENBERG,
Dealer in all kinds of
Furniture
—AND—
Bedding!
A Large Assortment Always on hand, which will be sold
AT REASONABLE PRICES!
—ALSO—
GENERAL UNDERTAKER!

I keep on hand a lot of Burial Cases and Coffins, and have a FIRST-CLASS HEARSE, so that I am prepared to supply
Everything Necessary for Funerals on Short Notice!
STORE COR. THIRD AND MAIN STS.,
Opp. Peckman's Stables,
ao1w WOODLAND.

C. D. MORIN,
At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,
Is prepared to do all kinds of
PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING
—AND—
METAL ROOFING
And Manufacturer of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares;
ALSO DEALER IN
STOVES, PUMPS, IRON

AND GALVANIZED PIPES
OF ALL SIZES.
AGENT FOR THE
CELEBRATED "UNION RANGE!"
—AND THE—
"Medallion Range."
House Furnishing Goods of all kinds in his line.
GALVANIZED IRON
Water Tanks!
All Sizes, made to order.
AGENCY FOR
Rose's deep well Force Pumps.
TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS
Can be had at my Store. Orders from the Country Promptly attended to.
SHOP ON MAIN STREET,
(Next to Gray & Wood's Hardware Store.)
se1w C. D. MORIN.

Fall Trade!
1880.
MADISON,
YOLO COUNTY.
W. LEVY,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods
.....AND.....
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Has on hand Heavy Stocks of Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Farm Implements,
Building and Shelf-Hardware
FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
ETC., ETC.
Ten per cent. will be deducted on all Cash Sales of over Five Dollars.
CALL AT LEVY'S.
Pays Cash for Grain and Wool.
au24w

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Miscellaneous Books, Stationery
AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.,
Always to be found at
G. W. GREENE'S
Jewelry Store,
Main Street, College Block, Woodland.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice. se1w

S. A. WOLFE,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
S. W. Cor. J and 5th Streets, Sacramento
First-Class Work a Specialty.
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For the Cheapest & Best
MOWERS,
HEADERS,

SEPARATORS
and ENGINES,
Header Wagons,
—GO TO—
F. S. FREEMAN & CO.,
Who sell Everything in the way of
HARDWARE
—AND—
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
—AT—
SAN FRANCISCO WHOLESALE PRICE,
As they import their goods DIRECT FROM THE FACTORIES!
We will sell General Merchandise Cheaper than Ever at our Store at Capay, Cal.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
BUYING WOOL AND GRAIN!
oc17w

BURNED OUT!
My store and goods having been burned on the 1st instant, I have been compelled to temporarily suspend business. I desire the public to
TAKE NOTICE
That I will Open in my
OLD STORE,
....ON THE....
OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE STREET,
Which has been used as a Tin Shop.
WITHIN A FEW DAYS,
And continue there until I can erect a BRICK STORE on the site of the fire.
The public are invited to call and continue their patronage. The goods will be on hand in a few days.
All persons indebted to me are requested to call and settle their accounts without delay.
se2w A. HAINES.

REMOVAL!
J. A. Wilson,
Furniture Dealer,
Gives notice to his old customers and the public generally, that he has removed to
111 J STREET,
A few doors above his old place, in the same block, where he has a splendid Stock of Furniture of all kinds. Give him a call.
J. A. WILSON, 111 J St.,
SACRAMENTO.
au7w

FRAZER & CO.
Having purchased the well-known and popular
Meat

Market
Heretofore conducted by Johnsen & Mossmeyer, propose to sell meats at 6, 8, 10, and 12½ Cents per pound, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their old customers and the public generally. Bills will be collected monthly.
MARKET IN COLLEGE BLOCK,
Corner Main Street, Woodland.
Meat Delivered anywhere in town.
ja1dw

Fashionable Millinery!
MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.
Have just received their.
Spring and Summer Stock
Of the Latest and Most Approved Styles of
MILLLINERY GOODS!
And invite the inspection and patronage of the Ladies of Woodland and vicinity.
Sewing Machine Oil and all kinds of Needles for sale. Stamping done to order. Also,
Agents for the Celebrated
BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
mh25w

FOR $10.00
WE WILL SEND YOU ONE OF
EDISON'S
Speaking Phonographs!
Parlor size, with latest improvements (size of cylinder 2¾ inches long by 4 inches in diameter). It is the scientific wonder of the age! It talks, laughs, coughs, cries, crows, whistles and gives any intonation of the human voice. It furnishes a continual source of amusement.
Send cash by money order, draft or registered letter. Make draft or money orders payable to T. CLELAND. Address,
EDISON'S SPEAKING PHONOGRAPH CO.,
je17w 38 Union Square, New York

Cacheville Hotel.
L. KNIGHT, Pro'p.

Having purchased this well known Hotel, I take pleasure in informing the traveling public that I am ready to receive their patronage, and will guarantee full satisfaction at all times.
Board and Lodging per week, $6.00; Single Meals, 50 Cents.
fe19w L. KNIGHT, Prop'r.

AITKEN & FISH.
PREMIUM
PIONEER MARBLE WORKS,
177 R St., Bet. 7th and 8th,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.
oc10w

The Yolo Democrat

Does the County Official Advertising.

WOODLAND, CAL:
Thursday, October 7th, 1880.

PACIFIC COAST DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS.

At the Presidential election in 1856 the Republicans had 2800 majority in the State, 700 of it coming from San Francisco. Now, according to all existing omens, we will go out of San Francisco several thousand ahead—more than enough to overcome their old majority in the interior, even if they retain it. There have been changes in the populations by removals and immigration, but such changes probably affect both parties alike. Democrats who remain will almost universally vote their ticket again, and every thing promises that our accessions are greater than the Republicans'. We have no doubt of it. The Republicans are badly scared, and they have inaugurated the most vigorous campaign they have ever prosecuted in the State. They are particularly active in this and the lower congressional districts. But the plausible and persuasive oratinos of Woods and Edgerton will be spent in vain; for here in the Third District Berry is undoubtedly gaining and increasing in strength daily as the canvas advances. Berry is hard at work, and let us all work constantly and run up the majority to the old-fashioned figures. It won't do for the gallant Democratic Third to lower her colors. In the San Francisco District, now that Gen. Rosecranz is the Democratic nominee, the prospect is very encouraging. He is certain to sweep the District if the differences between the Democrats and W. P. C. organizations can be harmonized, and we hope soon to see that effected.

In Oregon the prospect is good for the Hancock electoral ticket to be chosen, notwithstanding the heavy exodus last year and the year before of Democratic voters from the Willamette Valley to the Washington Territory country, planting an embryo Democratic State there. Last year the Republicans carried the day on the election of Supreme Court Judges on account of the unfit candidates forced upon the Democratic ticket, and in many historical Democratic counties their legislative ticket went down with them; and superadded to the unpopular State ticket was the odious charge concocted and worked up for all that was in it for years before, as the Tilden income tax we once heard of was worked up—that the Democratic State officials were a set of thieves and defaulters, and upon the charge being investigated and tried in the courts it was found that the whole trouble rested upon the construction of a statute providing for Sheriffs and lunatics, the Court deciding that the State officer had construed the statute wrong and had paid out money they should not have paid out—some $1600, we think. The party is now united and in close ranks, with no disturbing element to confuse them, and they will show their metal in November. Webfoot is affected very slightly by "bloody shirt," but very much more by John Chinaman.

In Nevada we have money-bags against money-bags for the first time. The reputed Senator Senator, "who resides in San Francisco and represents Nevada in the United States Senate and carries the ballots of his Nevada constituents in his vest pocket," is about to meet his match. Go it, Jim. Fair, you are a brick and a Democrat, and you have Floyd to back you. You declare if elected you will go to Washington and occupy your seat during the sessions and endeavor to promote Nevada's material interests, a duty that Sharon did not perform, and though he undertook the obligation it never entered his head as long as the votes of the people were securely held in his vest pocket. The same votes that elects a legislature to elect Fair will be cast for Hancock and English, and the three electors will positively be Democratic.

We had hoped the days of political proscription and ostracism in this State had passed; but it seems not. According to the Solano *Republican*, the proscription that is practised to-day is worse than the bull-dosing "tapeworm ticket" which Democrats were forced to vote in Coghlan's time or lose their employment at the Navy Yard. The *Republican* says men do not dare to avow that they are Democrats, or off go their heads and away goes their bread and butter. They are also required to march in Republican processions, etc. The men who allow, not to say enforce, such abuse, ought themselves to be immediately removed and decent men put in their places. But it is the legitimate fruit of Radical Republicanism and will continue just as long as their party, through its minions, has the power to enforce it. Elect Hancock, and all these abuses will cease. All hail the day, which is now near.

The Proprietors and Editors of the San Francisco Daily and Weekly *Examiner* published their valedictory article Saturday evening, terminating their connection with that paper, which has passed into other hands and comes out as a first-class morning paper this morning. We regret to part with the *Examiner* as it was, for it has come regularly to our table for the last eleven years and was always welcomed. We hope the promised improvements, which the greater capital of the new publishers will enable them to adopt and carry out, will be such as will meet the hopes of the many readers of the *Examiner*. It is needless to say it will continue to be Democratic, for its old proprietors would not have disposed of it without this express condition.

October elections occur as follows: Indiana, Ohio and West Va., on the second Tuesday. We expect the Republicans will carry Colorado and Ohio, and the Democrats Indiana and West Virginia; but we have hopes that the latter will carry them all and shall not feel quite satisfied short of just such a result as this.

A very proper suggestion is made by the Colusa *Sun*—that the newspaper men of the State erect a monument to Mr. Glancey, the editor who was recently murdered for defending a principle. We hope the suggestion will be carried out.

"Indiana Democratic by 20,000. Mark it," says the Indianapolis *Sentinel*.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

The Republican Convention closed the business of its session on Saturday last by the nomination of G. W. Scott as its candidate for the Assembly. Mr. Scott is a large rancher in the west part of the county, his residence being about three miles southwest of the town of Madison. Socially, he is known as a genial neighbor and a companionable good fellow. Politically he has always, during the various changes of party politics in Yolo county, been identified with the stalwart element of the Republican machine. In 1869 he was the candidate of the Republican party of Yolo county for the Assembly. Hon. J. M. Kelley was the nominee of the Democratic party, and was elected by a majority of 335. In 1875 when the independent movement in the Republican party, led by Senator Booth, was seeking to purify it from its corruption and free it from the domination of the Central Pacific Railroad Corporation, Mr. Scott was one of the leaders of the railroad wing of the Republican party in this county, supporting Phelps, the railroad candidate for Governor, and was the warm friend and ardent supporter of C. P. Sprague for County Judge of Yolo county, in opposition to Hon. James Johnson, the nominee of the Independent party. Later Mr. Scott was one of the contractors of and assisted in building the Vaca Valley and Clear Lake Railroad, in which the Central Pacific Railroad Corporation now has a controlling interest. In 1879, when the new Constitution was submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, Mr. Scott was an active and pronounced opponent of it.

In his private character, the Republican nominee is somewhat sympathetic and easily influenced by personal friendship, as shown by his feeble struggles to resist the importunities of the Republican stalwarts in regard to his candidacy for the Legislature. After several days of hesitation and doubt, he finally decided the night before the convention, *absolutely* to decline the nomination, and so instructed the Madison delegation to the Convention, and directed them to inform the Convention that he *would not* under ANY circumstances accept the nomination. In anticipation of such a decision, the Republican party had generally concluded to accept the candidacy of the veteran of three political contests for the same office, Major F. S. Freeman, who it was understood would accept the nomination. On the morning of the convention Mr. Scott remained at home, the Madison delegation bringing his final determination to decline the nomination. A hasty conference of the railroad wing of the stalwarts followed. C. P. Sprague, the attorney for the Bank of Woodland, determined that his friend, who had helped him make his fight for County Judge in 1875, *should* go to the Legislature at all hazards. W. B. Treadwell thought so too. Then the political firm of Sprague and Treadwell decided that prompt action should be had, and jumping into a buggy between ten and eleven o'clock on the morning of the convention, they drove post haste to Mr. Scott's ranch, where they informed him that they had countermanded his *absolute declination*, and directed him to repair immediately to Woodland and become a candidate. Alas for the fortitude of Mr. Scott! When he declared that "*he would not under any circumstances accept*," he knew not that the powerful persuasion and political seductiveness of Messrs. Sprague and Treadwell would be brought to bear upon him; and recognizing the fatality of attempting to cope with it, he sadly repaired, like a lamb to the slaughter, and appeared before the convention.

As a genial, warm-hearted associate and friendly neighbor, none can esteem him more than we; but as a politician his associations have always been of the worst and most radical type; and while his sympathetic nature prompts him to acts of kindness towards those with whom he comes in personal contact, yet his *political* education and affilliation are such as will make him the persistent opponent of all legislation calculated to improve the condition of the laboring and middle classes. For these reasons, and in consequence of his continuous connection with the most ultra and unprogressive element of his party in this county, we cannot say that he will prove at all formidable to the success of the Democratic legislative ticket at the coming election. While we do not believe it possible that the Republican party could have elected *any* legislative ticket in this county at the ensuing election, yet we do believe that they neglected what would have been to them a golden opportunity of nominating a man who would have been worth very many more votes to their ticket than their present candidate can by any possibility obtain.

The long wished for come at last, is now realized in the field of journalism in the San Francisco *Daily Examiner*, which came out Monday morning under new management as a really first class Democratic family newspaper, containing not only full Associated Press dispatches but also special dispatches by its own reporters from the East, thereby insuring truthful and reliable news, and will be published every day in the week. We predict for the *Examiner* an unexampled career of prosperity, and rejoice that the Democracy now have an organ of which they may well feel proud in every respect, and one which will be a pillar of strength to our noble cause. Democrats who have heretofore been compelled to patronize Republican papers for the news, have no longer any excuse, and we hope they will now transfer their support to the *Examiner*.

The State Supreme Court, in the case of Jacob Cohn, a naturalized citizen of Sonoma county, against Joel A. Harvey, County Clerk of Sonoma, has virtually decided that the Act of last session, by which the Republican majority of that body sought to disfranchise any adopted citizen who could not produce his naturalization papers, is invalid, null and void, and that it is the duty of the County Clerk or registering officer to place upon the Register, when so required, the name of any citizen already registered and uncancelled.

"Greenville Bulletin," is the name of a new paper just started by Edward A. Weed, at Greenville, Plumas county, Vol. 1, No. 1 of which has been received. Mr. Weed also publishes the *Lassen Advocate*, an old established and well conducted paper. If his strength remains equal to his energy and business and editorial capacity, he will soon become what few country printers attain to, a tolerably rich man. So mote it be.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches.

The County Elections Case Decided.

San Francisco, Sept. 28.—Justice Thornton has filed a very lengthy opinion in the county elections case, in which Justice Sharpstein concurs. Justic Ross has written a concurring opinion, in which Chief Justice Morrison concurs, and Justic McKinstry and McKee are preparing concurring opinions. They all substantially agree that by the terms of the Constitution the Legislature is vested with power to regulate elections and the appointment of county officials by general and uniform laws, and that construction should be given to the provisions of the Constitution in harmony with its intent. Justice Myrick has prepared a somewhat lengthy dissenting opinion.

Flourishing Fall Trade.

New York, September 30.—The *Commercial Bulletin* says: The fall trade this season has been, and still is, an unusually active one. It is said by some of the older merchants that they do not remember the time within the past fifteen years when orders were so pressing and numerous. The agents of the different steamship lines to Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Galveston and other points along the coast, both north and south, all unite in saying that this season is one of the best they have ever experienced, and as compared with last year, is better by from 30 to 50 percent.

Western Wheat Sent to Odessa.

Chicago, Sept. 30.—The London *News* says: A profound sensation has been created in Russia by the second announcement of an Odessa paper, the *Nesnik*, that one of the local firm of merchants has purchased, in addition to previous purchases, 100,000 bushels of American wheat through a Western American firm. The rate of purchase is 1 rouble 45 copecks, 3s 3d, or say, 78 cents in United States money, per pood (a pood is 36 pounds). The delivery is to be in this coming October, in Odessa. This is like carrying coals to Newcastle, since Odessa is the grain port of Russia, but poverty is a great leveler, even of the "Imperial great white father of all the Russias."

A Bernhardt Ticket Boom.

New York, October 2.—The sale of Bernhardt tickets yesterday netted $21,000 in forty-five minutes. The crowd of patient watchers in the lobby of Booth's Theatre was still unbroken when the light of the morning appeared, the line having remained all night. Three hundred and fifty seats for the season, at $60 each, representing $21 000 in the treasury, were sold. The *Tribune* says that this is probably the largest amount of money ever received in a theatrical box-office in one day. Five seats were the largest number bought by one person. The orchestra and balcony of Booth's theatre seat 1,000 people, hence there are many good seats left. The sale of single tickets will begin on Monday, and it is then that the greatest competition for places is expected.

Correcting Editors.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 2.—All the editors of the chief journals here have been summoned before General Melikoff, and told that their continual discussion of a Constitution in Russia has highly displeased the Czar; that nothing more on the subject would be allowed to appear, and that during the present reign it would be premature to discuss a Constitution.

Great Parnell Demonstration.

New York, Oct. 3.—The *Herald's* Dublin special says: The Parnell demonstration at Cork to-day was the largest ever seen in that section of Ireland since the days of Daniel O'Connell. It is stated that the Trade Societies never turned out so imposingly since 1843. The procession took three quarters of an hour to pass a given point. When the proceedings commenced in the Park, over 50,000 persons were present, while many, owing to the crush on the road, had to abandon their intention of going to the meeting. The day was fine, and the city was a mass of flags and bunting, even the ships in the harbor and river flying all their colors The effect is described as magnificent. Parnell, in his speech, declared that laudlordism, which was created for maintaining English rule in Ireland, and for the interests of the few against the many, must fall. Voices called out, "As Lord Mountmorris fell."

Operations of the Chileans.

New York, October 3.—A dispatch from Panama, received by a commercial house in this city yesterday, says: The Chileans have plundered and burned haciendas, houses and stores, many of them belonging to foreigoers, in and near Chibote and Supepayta, and proceeded to Libertad and Lambogne. The Que Covadouga was sunk by Peruvian torpedoes in Chancay.

Shot and Killed.

St. Louis, October 3.—Edward Jones, a young man of 21 years, had an altercation yesterday with Andrew Finley, his uncle, residing three miles from Salem, Ill., and discharged the contents of a shotgun into his left breast, killing him instantly. Jones is still at large.

The Republicans Take Water.

New York, Oct. 4.—Charles W. McLane, member of the Democratic State Committee, bet Solon Smith, Secretary of the Republican County Committee, $5,000 against $2,500 that Hancock would be elected. McLane deposited his money, but Smith failed to appear, and sent a message backing out.

The Sick Man of the East.

Constantinople, Oct. 3.—The European Embassadors were instructed to grant the request of the Sultan for delay until to-day, but at the same time to demand that the Porte shall order Riza Pasha to allow the surrender of Dulcigno, and to withdraw the Turkish troops from the town. A petition signed by 300 members of the Ulema and a number of high dignitaries has been delivered to the Sultan, urging resistance to the demands of the Powers.

The Trouble in Ireland.

London, Oct. 4.—The *Times*, in an editorial, says: Where Mr. Parnell and his fellow-agitators go they leave the country in flames behind them. Deeds of violence are done which they have not suggested, but which are in full accordance with the spirit, though not with the letter, of their harangues, and which they scarcely even pretend to disapprove afterwards. The Land League has extended its organization to Great Britain.

Dublin, Oct. 4.—A process server was murdered in Ireland Friday. One arrest has been made.

English Grain Trade.

London, Oct. 5.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade during the past week, says: The weather has been mostly favorable for securing the remainder of the outstanding grain. It must be two or three weeks before the English wheats are in a condition favorable for threshing. This and the disappointing nature of the yield have made holders confident of the immediate future. The market closed firm Friday, with an advance of a shilling per quarter on Monday's rates. The leading provincial markets were very firm at the close, partly in consequence of a demand for sowing, and there was an advance in some instances of two shillings per quarter. The trade, though firm at the enhanced rates, was not active, though the actual imports are smaller. Large millers, aware of the large available extraneous supply, confine their operations to present needs. On Friday foreign old winters and fine whites advanced a shilling per quarter, and other sorts sixpence to tenpence. Oats were in fair demand and slightly dearer. Flour advanced sixpence per sack, and closed firm. Sales of English wheat during the past week were 49,646 quarters at 40s 1d per quarter, against 15,152 quarters at 45s 1d per quarter during the corresponding week of last year. Imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending September 25th, were 1,301,788 cwt. of wheat and 230,646 cwt. of flour.

Mystery Unraveled.

San Jose, Oct. 4.—The man George H. Fisher, who was arrested last night for shooting at ex-Under Sheriff Boring, was this morning recognized by a detective as an ex-convict, who was sent from here in 1874 to the State Prison for five years for stealing a horse, and was discharged a few months ago under the Goodwin act. Under the skillful handling of the officers, Fisher this morning confessed that he shot Boring, and also that he was the man who wounded young Diamond.

Railroad Building in New Mexico.

Chicago, October 4.—The Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company has just completed 32 miles of a new railroad in New Mexico, from Tucson to San Marcial, and expects to have enough more completed by January 1st to make connection with the Southern Pacific Railroad. Sleepers will be run through from Kansas city, a distance of nearly 1,200 miles, and important connections will be completed.

The Panama Canal.

New York, Oct. 3.—The *Herald's* special says: The syndicate for the construction of the Panama Canal was definitely formed yesterday. M. Seligman and Messrs Laubeyran and Deniere are at the head of it. It has been ascertained that the cost will be much less than at first estimated. The emission of a loan for 400,000,000 francs will be made about October 20th.

The South American War.

Panama, Sept. 25.—The only item of interest in war matters by the present mail from the south is the occupation of Chimlate on the 10th instant by the Chileans, under command of Captain Patrick Lynch. A force of about 3,000 men and 200 horses was taken without resistance. It is said that Lynch has telegraphed to Lima, demanding $100,000 in gold as a contribution, adding that if that sum be not forthcoming all the valuable sugar machinery and the whole place will be destroyed.

The Dulcigno Affair.

Ragusa, Oct. 4.—Admiral Seymour arrived at Cattaro to-day, and immediately proceeded to Cettinje. Montenegro now argues, that the season is too far advanced to permit of further delays, and declares her willingness to attack Dulcigno immediately, provided she can obtain the effective concurrence of the fleet.

Summons.

In the Justice's Court of Buckeye Township, in the County of Yolo, State of California.

HARLING, LOWERY & CO., Plaintiffs, vs. J. C. WHITMAN, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send greeting to J. C. WHITMAN, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Justice's Court of Buckeye Township, County of Yolo and State of California, and to answer before the Justice at his office in the said Township, the complaint filed therein, within five days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within the Township in which this action is brought; or, if served out of said Township, but in said County, within ten days; or within 20 days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of seventy-nine and 23-100 Dollars, gold coin of the United States of America, for balance due on account for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered to said Defendant at his (Defendant's) request, per account on file in this office, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will take judgment for the amount claimed—viz: $79 23-100, together with costs of suit.

Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand this 21st day of September, 1880.

J. C. HULSE,
Justice of the Peace of said Township.
R. Clark, Att'y. oc7w2m

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Augustus Weber, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of the above named AUGUSTUS WEBER, Deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said Deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary affidavits and vouchers, within two months after the first publication of this notice, to the said MARGARET WEBER, Administratrix, at the office of James Oneal, at Davisville, in the County of Yolo, the same being the place of transacting the business of said Estate.

Dated at Woodland, Sept. 8th, 1880.

MARGARET WEBER,
Administratrix of the Estate of Augustus Weber, Deceased. oc7w8t

THISTLE DEW WHISKEY TRADE MARK

Henry W. Smith & Co's
CELEBRATED
KENTUCKY
THISTLE DEW
WHISKEY.
HENRY W. SMITH & CO.,
DISTILLERS,
Kenton County, Sixth District, Kentucky.
OFFICE:
252 & 254 West Third St.,
CINCINNATI.

J. B. ELSTON, Druggist, sole agent for the above celebrated Whiskey for Woodland and vicinity, will execute orders direct from the distillery if so desired.

F. MANDLEBAUM, 312 Sacramento Street, S. F., General Agent for the Pacific Coast.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

For the last twenty years this Whiskey has taken precedence of every other brand on the Coast; and for a quarter of a century, as shown by trustworthy analyses, has preserved its original purity.

Recommended for medicinal use by our best physicians as the only safe stimulant.

oc1dw F. MANDLEBAUM.

GEO. D. FISKE,
Real Estate and Insurance.
ALSO
AGENCY OF
Anglo-Californian Bank,
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
Money to Loan at Low Rates of Interest
P. O. Block,
au11dw Woodland, Cal.

FOR SALE!
175 Spanish Merino Bucks,
Two years old; will be sold very cheap. Inquire of the undersigned, at his Ranch, 14 miles north of Langtown, in Capay Valley.
jy16dw6t DAVID WOLGAMOT.

LOWEST PRICES: BEST GOODS:
—AT—
Webb Bros.' Cheap Cash Store,
OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE, WOODLAND, CAL.

We have just received a Large Stock of Fall and Winter
Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps, Notions, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Etc. Ladies Fine Dress Goods and Trimmings to Match.

25 per cent. Less than Any Other House in Town,
AND ALL OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.

Don't fail to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.
Respectfully,
WEBB BROS.
oc8dw

This Space is reserved for A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.
FULL PARTICULARS NEXT WEEK.

THE VALLEY STORE!
HENRY SHAWL
Takes this opportunity of informing his numerous friends and the public, generally, that he has opened a fine selection of
GENTLEMEN'S & BOYS' WEAR,
Consisting of the VERY BEST AND LATEST STYLES, in his
NEW STORE,
On Main Street, Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.
HEAR WHAT HE SAYS:
I will guarantee my goods to be JUST AS REPRESENTED. I have lived in this county for many years, and certainly "Little Henry" ought to be pretty well known by this time, so I will leave it for the people to be the judge as to my character for honesty and square dealing in trade. All I ask is a reasonable encouragement in my new enterprise. I have the
Finest Assortment of Gentlemen's Hats,
(ALL SHADES AND STYLES.)
A FULL LINE OF YOUTHS' AND STUDENTS' HATS!
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF
CHILDREN'S VELVET CAPS,
SOMETHING NEVER EXHIBITED IN WOODLAND BEFORE!
Complete Stock of TIES, something Nobby and Unique. WHITE SHIRTS, of the well known "Crown" brands, made of First-class Material. UNDERWEAR in endless variety. Also,
A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUITABLE FOR THE MARKET!
AGENT FOR THE REMINGTON AND ROYAL ST. JOHN SEWING MACHINE.
GOODS WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH ONLY.
oc7w HENRY SHAWL, Main Street, Opp. Express Office.

NOTICE.
FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY
The only Democratic Illustrated Newspaper published—will be sent postpaid, for five weeks (until end of campaign) for Thirty Cents. Agents wanted in every town. Send 30 cents for five weeks subscription, or 6 cents in postage stamps for sample copy and Illustrated Catalogue. Clubs of four will be sent for five weeks, for one dollar. Address FRANK LESLIE PUBLISHING CO., 15 Dey Street, New York.
oc8dlaw&wlm

SPECIAL NOTICE
—TO—
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS!
THE PUGET SOUND
LUMBER CO.
Takes pleasure in announcing that the
DEPOT LUMBER YARD
AT WOODLAND,
.....HAVE A.....
LARGE & VARIED ASSORTMENT
.....OF.....
Oregon Pine, Sugar Pine
.....AND.....
REDWOOD LUMBER,
DOORS,
WINDOWS,
BLINDS,
FINE HAIR,
PLASTER,
CEMENT, ETC.
LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER
.....AND.....
FURNISHED PER CARGO.

☞ This Company owning its Mills and Vessels, brings its Lumber direct to the Railroad at Vallejo, and is therefore enabled to sell at Cheaper Rates than heretofore offered to the people of this vicinity, and persons wanting a bill of Lumber will certainly make a great mistake if they do not call on this firm before making their purchases.

A. POWELL,
Manager Puget Sound Lumber Co.
G. W. LYFORD,
Agent at Woodland.
Yards at Woodland, Colusa, Willows, St. Helena, Napa, South Vallejo, and Agencies at all other important towns.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, SOUTH VALLEJO.
jy1dw

MALARIAL
BLOOD
POISONING,
Causing Chills and Fever Dumb Ague, Intermittent, Remittent and Typhoid Fevers, Biliousness, Liver, Stomach, and Kidney disorders, and many other ailments, destroying the health and lives of millions, is driven out of the system, and radically curod by the use of the LION MALARIA AND LIVER PAD and CANGLIONIC BODY AND FOOTPLASTERS, the cheapest and only perfect treatment by the Absorption principle. The Plasters acting in conjunction with the Pad upon the nerve centers and remote parts of the body, in absorbing and thoroughly ridding the system from MALARIAL POISON.
The whole treatment, PAD, BODY PLASTER and FOOT PLASTERS, all combined, sold for $1.00—the cheapest and best remedy ever discovered, and a positive cure guaranteed if worn according to directions. Remember, Pad, Body Plaster and Foot Plasters, the whole, $1.00. Sold by all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price by
THE LION MEDICINE CO.,
NEW YORK.
au.6w4-5,6m

J. K. SMITH,
UNDERTAKER,
OPP. CRAFT HOTEL.
Wood and Metalic Caskets and every requisite for Funerals always on hand. jy1dw

A. P. SPENCE, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
WOODLAND,
Office at J. B. Elston's Drug Store. Residence, Cor. Railroad and Cross Streets.
oc8dw

SPECIAL TO FARMERS—AS HARvest is about over and we still have a few bales of Standard Calcutta grain bags on hand, full size, we have concluded to dispose of them at 9 cents to close out the lot. Give us an early call and secure the bargain offered. A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.
sep23d2w-wtf.

YOU CAN GET ALL KINDS OF Groceries, Dishes and Glassware, and more of them and for less money, at J. I. EATON'S, than any other house in Woodland. Corner of Main and Third streets, opposite Masonic Hall. oc3dw

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, PLAIN and Fancy Paper Hanging, Tinting Glazing, Walls Whitened, etc. Shop, next to Drug Store, Madison
jy1d J. F. EVERETT.

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, October 7th, 1880.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

Town and County Matters

Another Fatal Railroad Accident.

About 7 o'clock last Sunday evening the freight train in charge of Edward D. Black left Woodland for Knights Landing. Mr. Black had only a few days before been promoted to the position of conductor, and was therefore anxious that everything should go smoothly with his train; so when about two miles this side of the Landing he left the engine and started back along the train, which was a very long one, to see that all his men were at their posts. This was the last seen of him by any one until his crushed and lifeless body was taken up from the side of the grade by those who went back in search of him after the train had reached the depot at Knights Landing, and the conductor had been found missing. Indeed, no one seemed to know that Black was not on the train until the work of disposing of the cars had all been finished after their arrival, but not being seen afterwards it began to be whispered around that something must be wrong with "Ed.," as he was the last man supposed to leave the train after its arrival at the terminus. As nothing definite concerning his whereabouts could be gleaned from any of the employes, G. W. McDowell, baggage messenger of the Knights Landing express, procured the services of a locomotive and tender, and immediately started back to search for the missing conductor. As before stated, when about two miles this side of Knights Landing, Black's lifeless body was found on the side of the grade, he having apparently been instantly killed when the accident occurred. Just how it did occur no one knows, but it is supposed that in passing along the tops of the box cars, the unfortunate man caught the heel of his shoe in some way so as to cause him to lose his balance and fall under the wheels of the cars. What makes this theory more plausible is the fact that the heel of one of a new pair of shoes which the deceased had on at the time was missing from the shoe, and was subsequently found near where the body lay.

The wheels of the car under which Black fell passed over his chest and right arm, crushing both and undoubtedly causing instant death. Mr. McDowell had the body taken on board the locomotive and conveyed to Knights Landing, and the Justice of the Peace for that Township notified of the affair. This official, we understand, held an inquest on the body yesterday, which examination developed substantially the above facts. The funeral took place from Knights Landing at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended. The deceased was a young man who had been long a resident of this county, and was well liked by all who knew him. That he was faithful in the discharge of his duties as an employe of the railroad company is evidenced by the fact of his recent promotion from brakeman to the responsible position of conductor of the night freight. He was about 27 years of age and leaves two brothers and two sisters who reside in this State. His parents have been dead some years. He is also a nephew of Jno. A. Black of Knights Landing. We understand the deceased was insured in the Travelers' Accident Insurance Company for the sum of $2,000. The railroad men all express great regret at the untimely death of their fellow workman.

Board of Supervisors.

October 4th, 1880.

Board met—all present.

This meeting of the Board was for the purpose of fixing the rate of taxation for county purposes for the present fiscal year. After due consideration, the following was, on motion, fixed as the rate upon each $100: State fund, 64 cents; Contingent fund, 40 cents; General fund, 14 cents; Salary fund, 11 cents; School fund, 14 cents; Hospital fund, 7 cents. Making a total levy for State and county purposes of $1.50 on each $100 of assessed valuations.

It was further ordered that the bounty claims now on file be paid out of the Salary fund.

Ordered that the No. of miles for Vaca Valley Railroad in Buckeye School District be changed to two miles, and in Union School District to four miles.

On motion, ordered that reports from Buckeye and Union School Districts be adopted.

Ordered that 45 cents on each $100 of assessed valuation of property in Buckeye school District be levied for the purpose of building a new school house in said District.

Board adjourned till to-day at 9 o'clock A.M.

Tuesday, Oct. 5th, 1880.

Board met—all present but Supervisor Sims.

On motion, the report of the Trustees of North Grafton School District in the matter of tax to build a school house, was adopted, and a levy of 67 cents on each $100 of taxable property in the District was duly ordered.

On motion, the rate of taxation to build school house in Fillmore District was fixed at 65 cents on each $100 of taxable property in the District.

Board adjourned till to-day at 9 o'clock A.M.

The Court House Hotel.

Adam Dinzler, one of our popular caterers to the inner man, formally opened his new hotel on the corner of Court and Second streets last Saturday evening by a grand supper, to which over one hundred guests were invited, and of which about seventy-five partook. The elegant and commodious dining room was thrown open at 9 o'clock P.M., and soon all the seats were occupied by the Ellis Band and the Hancock Guards, who, by virtue of their exertions in marching through the streets during the fore part of the evening, were awarded first chance at the viands. These last were of plentiful supply, and in variety ranged from the succulent oyster to cold beef a la mode. Indeed, nothing was left undone to make the guests at home, and many were the toasts drunk to the success of the genial host in his new enterprise. Miss Fannie Dinzler, daughter of the proprietor, acted as hostess during the evening, and for one so young bore off the blushing honors thick upon her. Several ladies graced the festivities with their presence. Mr. Dinzler is now prepared to entertain guests in elegant style at his new hotel, which the reporter had the honor of naming "The Court House."

Woodland Library Report.

Following is the report of the Secretary of the Woodland Library Association for the term ending Oct. 1st, 1880:

RECEIPTS.

Money on hand from last term	$24 61
Cash received from sale of ice-cream July 5th	100 60
Quarterly dues of members collected	50 35
Total receipts	$175 56

DISBURSEMENTS

Expenses of ice-cream July 5th	$44 90
New books purchased	15 00
Salary of Librarian	30 00
Printing	1 50
Stationery	1 00
Total disbursements	$92 40
Balance in hands of Treasurer	$83 16

MRS. F. E. BAKER, Sec'y.

A Good Man Gone.

Wednesday, Sept. 29th, at the Capital Hotel, Sacramento, T. C. Hoppin, of this county, breathed his last. The deceased was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1823, and consequently was in his 58th year. While yet a child his parents moved to Onondaga Co., New York, where the deceased, after attaining his majority, engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1846, when his health failing him he removed to Michigan and there resided until 1851, when he came to California, arriving in Yolo county in the fall of that year. He spent the first Winter in California in Sonoma county, near Santa Rosa, but in the spring of 1852 returned to Yolo and settled on the Hoppin ranch, near Cacheville, where he has been largely engaged in farming and lock raising ever since. The immediate cause of his death was acute bronchitis, superinduced by a severe cold contracted some time since, although he had been in feeble health for some months previous. The deceased leaves four brothers, one of whom, Charles, resides in Yolo county, J. H. and Henry L. are residents of the State of Nevada, and George S., a resident of Niles, Michigan Besides these he has three nieces and other relatives in Yolo county and other parts of the State. The funeral took place from the Congregational Church on (Thursday at two o'clock P.M., the remains being deposited in the Woodland Cemetery. As a man he was quiet, courteous, and strictly accurate and punctual in all his business transactions. As a citizen he was universally regarded with esteem and confidence. As a neighbor he was loved and respected by all who resided near him. As far as we know he was a man without an enemy and with a host of friends. His loss is regarded as a calamity in his immediate neighborhood, and is a cause of deep regret throughout the county. Peace to his ashes.

The funeral was largely attended. The Congregational Church, where the services were held, was full. The services consisted of an opening hymn by the choir, Mrs. Dr. Ross presiding at the organ; prayer; another song; an appropriate address by the pastor, Rev. Th. Beazley; closing with the beautiful selection, "Thy Will be Done." On leaving the church over fifty carriages formed in procession and representative men from all parts of the county followed the remains to the grave. A very large delegation of the neighbors of the deceased was present from Cacheville and vicinity. Hon. F. S. Freeman, Hon. Jason Watkins, W. G. Hunt, W. M. Adams, Thos. Adams and G. W. Woodward officiated as pall bearers. Thus has been laid away a good citizen, a kind and courteous gentleman, and a beloved and respected neighbor and friend.

Republican County Convention.

According to the call of the Republican County Central Committe, the Convention met at the Court House at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and S. N. Mering Esq. of Cacheville was chosen temporary chairman. After the chairman had stated the object of the call, the Convention proceeded to business, by the election F. A. Pedler temporary Secretary, and the appointment of committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization and Order of Business and Resolutions. A recess of ten minutes was taken to allow the several committees time to report. The Committee on Credentials reported 30 delegates personally present out o a possible 49. The committee on permanent organization and order of business reported, recommending the temporary officers for permanent officers of the Convention, which report was adopted The resolutions adopted by the Convention will appear in to-morrow's DEMOCRAT.

The reports of Cummittees having been disposed of the Convention on motion proceeded to the selection of a County Central Committee. On motion of Col. Sibley the membership of the Central Committee was increased from seven to fourteen. The following gentlemen were then selected as the Committee: Buckeye, L. Moody; South Putah, Fred Craig; Washington, Ed Short; Merritt, Geo. Cornish; Cacheville, S. N. Mering; North Putah, W. H. Marden; Knights Landing, J. H. Arnold; East Cottonwood, W. E. Fifield; West Cottonwood, G. E. Freeman; Woodland, R. H. Newton; Fairview, A. H. Nixon; North Grafton, Horace Haines; West Grafton, James Hadley; Quicksiver, L. E. Smith; Occidental, B. F. Davisson, Ignacio Brown, Jno. E. Maltby, Otto Schluer, and R. H. Newton were elected as an Executive Committee to act with and for the Central Committe in conducting the campaign.

Nominations for member of the Assembly were then declared in order. B. H. Hoag placed the name of G. W. Scott, of Cottonwood, before the Convention. Col. Sibley seconded the nomination in an eloquent speech, and moved that G. W. Scott be declared the nominee by acclamation. R. Clark seconded the motion, which was carried amidst the clapping of hands and other demonstrations of delight.

C. P. Sprague and Col. P. H. Sibley then addressed the Convention after which on motion it adjourned.

A Terrible Explosion.

On Monday last, at about 11 o'clock A.M., the boiler of the engine "Missouri Chief," running the boiler of the great separator "Monitor," on Dr. Glenn's place, just above Princeton, exploded, killing three men outright and badly wounding several others. Jos. Brady, the fireman, was blown some eighty yards and was of course instantly killed. Two Chinamen were killed by the engine running over them from the rebound. Tim Cleveland, the engineer, was badly bruised on the head and leg. The other men wounded are in a fair way of recovery. The fire box blew out and the boiler was sent back against the separator and turned clear over backward on it, mashing the separator all to pieces. The engine was built for Dr. Glenn by Jos. Enright of San Jose, some three years ago, and was the largest of the kind in use in the State. The separator was also very large. This was the machinery drawn by Andrew P. Hill in his celebrated oil painting of the harvest scene on Dr. Glenn's farm. The loss is not far from $5,000. Al. Gupton was in charge of the work. The engineer is an experienced man and has the reputation of being a careful one. The boiler was what is known as the triple return pattern, and is not in favor with engineers. There is too much fire surface. We doubt very much whether the straw-burners can ever be as safe as wood or coal burning engines. The flame cannot be kept uniform, and hence must often have a too intense heat. This variation of heat will cause the water to rise and fall so that the engineer is sometimes at fault about the amount of water in the boiler. It is but right to Mr. Enright to say that his engines generally are not built after this pattern.—*Colusa Sun.*

List of Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal., Oct. 2d, 1880:

Campbell, A W	McDonald, R H
Carmack, John	Mitchell, M
Fewel, H	Moriarty, James
Gubler, Alfred	Smith, D
Kaiser, Geo	Shaw, Henry
King, Joh	Stephens, R E
McDonald, John	

Persons calling for the above letters will please say advertised. L. WALKER, P. M.

The attention of our readers is directed to the new advertisement of Webb Bros.' cheap cash store. Our columns now represent all the leading mercantile houses of Woodland and we are glad to know that the Webb Bros. are doing a fine business, having succeeded in building up a good trade in a short time. They know the value of advertising and propose to avail themselves of it hereafter. We recommend our readers to give them an early call.

Superior Court—Rush Judge.

Bank of Woodland vs. Treadwell—Order in accordance with stipulation on file. Set for Oct. 26th, at one o'clock P.M.

Estate of G. W. Davis—Homestead set apart for the widow.

Estate of John Quilty—Passed until Monday, Oct. 11th, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Stephens vs. Tutt—Passed.

Estate of J. F. Maschado—Homestead set apart to widow.

Nickelsburg vs. Oligher—Set for Oct. 13th, at one o'clock P.M. No jury.

Lewis vs. Bemmerly—Case reset for Oct. 26th, at 9 o'clock A.M.

In the matter of guardianship of Elizabeth H. Lusk—Continued for one week.

Patrick O'Dea was admitted to citizenship on testimony of John P. Collins and Jerry Kniff.

Daniel Driscoll was admitted to citizenship on testimony of John P. Collins and Jerry Kniff.

Oct. 5th, 1880.

Elliott vs. Wohlfrom—Case dismissed for want of prosecution, defendant to have costs.

AFTERNOON—GREGORY, JUDGE.

People vs. Taylor, murder—On trial.

The Taylor Murder Case.

The Taylor murder case, now on trial at this place, has served to bring to the county seat a large number of people, including many witnesses, from the western part of the county. Much feeling is manifested in that locality against the prisoner, and the case will be vigorously prosecuted. Attorney-General Hart was present yesterday afternoon to assist District Attorney Garoutte in the prosecution. Colonel J. C. Ball and Craig & Reamey appear for the defense. Owing to the severe illness of his father, Judge Bush has temporarily resigned his seat on the bench, Judge J. M. Gregory, of the Solano Superior Court, presiding in his stead. About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a jury was impaneled, consisting of the following named gentlemen: Judah McClurg, John T. Hack, Geo. H. Swingle, David Megowan, Andy R. Rice, J. G. Fredericks, Wm. T. Garrett, W. E. Tufts, Wallace Horton, J. I. Sites, George Herget and F. X. St. Louis. The witnesses were then sworn, the indictment read (to which the defendant pleaded not guilty), and the taking of testimony begun.

Remarkable Growth.

Hugh M. Larue of this city owns land in Yolo county, upon which occurred this year a remarkable growth, illustrating the favorable character of the climate of this year on the production of cereals. On the sink of the Putah Mr. Larue had last year 100 acres in barley. The land had been in use for twenty years, but twelve years ago it was overflowed by Putah creek, and since then it has been grown to grain entirely. Last year it was put in with barley. During the fall, winter and last spring it was pastured to stock. As the spring advanced a crop of volunteer barley came. The stock was removed from the land and the volunteer allowed to grow. It was harvested, and yielded 4,400 bushels of grain, or 44 bushels of good, solid heavy barley to the acre, weighing 110 pounds to the sack. There was in this case no harrowing, no raking in as is usually done. It only cost $4 an acre to harvest and thrash it. The success achieved in this instance is due entirely to the character of the season. The case is a remarkable instance of cheap cultivation.—*Record Union.*

Real Estate Transactions.

The following instruments concerning real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office during the week ending Friday, Oct. 1st, 1880:

DEEDS.

Rebecca Gallup vs. A. Bouchard, et al—Decree of foreclosure and order of sale of S E ¼ of sec. 18, tp. 7 N, R 3 E.

Antonio Silva No. 2 to Alex. C. Gardner—45 acres of swamp land in secs. 20 and 21, tp. 8 N, R 4 E; $500.

Thos. M. Prior to C. A. Butz—House and lot on Main street, Woodland; $2,200.

PATENTS.

United States to Herman G. Gunther—S E ¼ sec. 6, tp. 10 N, R 1 E.

State of California to H. G. Gunther—N E ¼ sec. 6, tp 10 N, R 1 E.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application neccessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world. For sale by all dealers.

BORN.

At Umatilla Meadows, Or., September 11th, to the wife of T. L. Ragsdale, a Son.

MARRIED.

In the *Advocate* Office, Susanville, Cal., Sunday morning, September 19, 1880, by Rev. Charles Mullholland, Edward A. Weed (editor Lassen Advocate and Greenville Bulletin,) and Alice B. stevens, late of Portland, Maine.

We hope brother Weed will never have occasion to regret the step he has taken. Two papers and a wife on one man's shoulders is a pretty heavy load. But we hope and believe our friend Weed will bear it off rejoicing, and that all will go well with him. We forbear saying anything about the little Weeds that will be likely to spring up hereafter. He will have to look out for them also.

DIED.

In Woodland, October 2d, J. H. Cohen, a native of Rogasen, Prussia, aged 62 years.

At the Capital Hotel, Sacramento, Sept. 29th, 1880, Thad. C. Hoppin, a native of Massachusetts, aged 57 years.

Near Black's Station, Oct. 2, 1880, Charles L. Black, aged 24 years, 9 months and 11 days.

Near Knights Landing, Oct. 3d, Edward D. Black, aged about 27 years.

At the residence of A. E. Wagstaff, Woodland, Oct. 3rd, infant son of Dr. John M. and Mattie Moad, aged two months.

Teachers' Institute.

The annual Teachers' Institute of Yolo county for the School year ending June 30th, 1881, will be held at Good Templars Hall, Woodland, on October 13, 14, and 15, 1880. Evening sessions at Christian Chapel. Distinguished educators from abroad are expected to be present. The friends of education are cordially invited.

JOHN GOIS,
School Superintendent.

To Introduce a New Discovery to remove permanently superfluous hair, black worms, moles, liver spots, freckles, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by Prof. E. Hinna, the great chemist and East India plant discoverer. Send a self addressed envelope to V. POPPER, 127 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal., General Agent for the United States and Canada. N.B.—As advertising is very expensive, this advertisement will appear only a short time in this paper; therefore, all who are afflicted are requested to cut this out for reference when they want it. au5dim

LOCAL BREVITIES.

[Star (*) *Notices under this head will be charged for, per line, at the rate of 10 cents for the first, and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.*]

No will of the late Thad. C. Hoppin has been discovered among his papers, and it is supposed that he died intestate.

Michael T. Reidy, the fashionable bootmaker of Blacks, is doing finely, having all the work he can conveniently turn off.

Splendid suits for $20, pants for $5, made by Butz, the tailor. *

The horse and buggy of the late John Quilty will be raffled off at Pierce's Saloon, Woodland, on Saturday evening, Oct. 30th, 1880.

Roll of Honor of Cottonwood School for the month ending Oct. 1st, 1880—Jessie Tutt 100, Katie Lewis 95. C. A. COLE, Teacher.

Go to W. Schmechel, the tailor, if you want a perfect fit. *

A shoemaker named J. B. Ross, aged about 50 years, a former resident of Woodland, committed suicide at Adin, Modoc county, by drowning, on the 25th inst.

W. Amick has leased the Turner Hotel at Black's Station and is giving the same a thorough renovation preparatory to running the house as a first-class hotel.

Nearly all the principal business houses in Woodland were closed from 2 o'clock till 4 o'clock P. M. on Thursday last on account of the funeral of the late Thad. Hoppin.

Attention is called to the amendments to Sections Nos. 1 and 44 of City Ordinance number 17 which were adopted by the Board of Town Trustees at their last regular meeting.

Give Butz a call. He is *the* boss tailor of Woodland. College Block. *

At the raffle for two fine landscape pictures, which came off at the Express Office Saturday evening, 44 was the highest throw, which gave the prize to R. M. Huston, of Blacks Station.

Mrs. Karewsky's new millinery goods have arrived, and among them may be found many attractive novelties for fall and winter fashions. The display at her store is well worth going to see.

I. A. Butz, the tailor, is still ahead. Suits $20 and upwards. *

The chief editor of our esteemed evening contemporary ran into a gate post the other evening, and now his nasal protuberance looks as though it had been poking around the business end of a Missouri mule.

W. F. Whittemore's advertisement, new this morning, is worthy of special notice. He believes in quick returns and small profits, always keeping in stock such goods as will satisfy the most fastidious purchasers.

"Luck" is a New York cigar and a good one. *

The religious denomination known as the Church of God, will hold their annual Conference and Camp Meeting at Willow Slough school house, commencing on Thursday of this week and continuing over Sunday. Elder Corbaley and other preachers will be present. Every body is cordially invited to attend the meetings.

The examination of John and Ward Adams for the killing of Isaac Wilson is now in progress at Napa City. C. T. Jones, of Sacramento, has been retained to assist in the prosecution. Much interest seems to be manifested in the matter.

Rev. A. Wood, an evangelist, sent out by the Annual Conference of the United Brethren in Christ, will hold religious tabernacle services on the corner of Main and Fourth Sts., in Woodland, Cal., commencing on next Saturday evening, the 9th inst. at 7:30. The public are invited to attend.

Groceries, Dishes—A large stock and Lowest Prices, at J. H. Eaton & Son's. We pay the highest prices for Produce. *

Once more we will state for the benefit of all concerned that the registration of voters in this county will close on the 15th of October and not before. All certificates must be presented on or before that day, or the applicant's name will not appear on the printed supplement.

The new steeple of the Catholic Church is now completed and serves to give the building a very church-like appearance. A new bell of deep, melodious tone has been placed therein, its cheerful notes being heard for the first time in calling the people to morning service on Sunday last.

Mrs. W. W. Porter, the popular milliner, is now in San Francisco laying in the largest and most complete stock of goods in her line ever offered for inspection in this city. Mrs. Porter will return next Saturday and invites all her friends and the public generally to call and take a look at her new and elegant stock, at her old stand in College Block.

"Luck" has arrived, is of superior quality and flavor, manufactured by H. R. Kelley of Key West fame and is sold at Elstons' Drug Store for "the best five cent cigar." *

The following proposition to wager on the Presidential election is open till Oct. 28th, the money being deposited in the hands of L. Dryfus of this city: First, $200 that fourteen States will be named which will cast their electoral votes for Hancock and English, and $500 more that a majority of the remaining States will cast their electoral votes for the same candidates, both the above propositions to be taken together. Second, $1,000, even up, that Hancock, if he lives, will be the next President of the United States.

Some weeks ago we published an item telling of an enormous load of wheat hauled from Freeman's ranch in Capay Valley to Madison. Now comes Frank Hamilton and goes the Freeman chap several hundred pounds better. Last Saturday week he loaded on his wagons at the Hamilton ranch, near Madison, 270 bags of wheat, and with a team of ten animals drew the same to the Madison warehouse. The gross weight of the load (wagons and all) was 43,360 pounds. Net weight of wheat, 33,605 pounds. This is the boss load for ten animals, and Hamilton is anxious to find out if any one can beat it.

"Go!" "Where?" "Why, to Elston's drug store." "What for?" To take a look at his magnificent display of 5-cent cigars, of course." "What brand?" "Why, *Luck—the* boss, and no mistake." *

Col. Sibley's speech just before the adjourning of the Republican Convention Saturday was in the latest improved style of Republican oratory. He swung the ensanguined linen high in the air, and rounded off one of his rhetorical flourishes with a denunciation of W. H. English, calling him a "seceshcopperhead." He also gave away the whole stalwart busines by appealing to sectional prejudices, and giving the gaping delegates from the outside precincts the gag which Gov. Woods introduced here, viz.: that it is not a question of preference as between Garfield and Hancock, but a vote for or against the principles of the Republican party.

Last Saturday night the Hancock Guards in full force and uniform, bearing torches and preceeded by the Ellis Band, marched through the principal streets for an hour, and then assembled at Central Hall to attend the regular meeting of the Hancock and English Club. The Guards made a splendid appearance and many were the compliments passed upon them as they passed through the streets. Central Hall was literally jammed with people to listen to the speaking, many ladies lending their presence to grace the occasion. Mr. J. S. Reamey, the speaker of the occasion, entertained the audience with a well considered and eloquent address upon the issues of the campaign, his remarks being frequently interrupted by applause. The marching, the music, and the meeting was a complete success, and goes to show that the tendency of public sentiment in this community is strongly towards a change in the administration of affairs in the county. Col. Flournoy followed in an able and eloquent address of an hour.

The card of Dr. A. P. Spence appears in our columns this morning. The Dr. has again located with his family in Woodland, after a residence of two or three years in Solano county. His office is at Elston's drug store for the present.

The next session of the Yolo County Teachers' Institute will commence Wednesday, October 13th, at 10 o'clock A.M. As all the teachers in the county are required to be present at the Institute, we may expect lively times in town during its session.

Imbibers (those who will imbibe) should use the pure article and no other, and hence we refer them to the advertisement of Henry W. Smith & Co.'s Celebrated Kentucky Thistle Dew Whisky, for which J. B. Elston is sole agent. *

At a meeting of the Hancock Guards held at their armory Monday evening the following staff officers were elected: Senior Colonel, J. D. Lawson; Colonel, Hon. Jo. Craig; Lieutenant Colonel, R. H. Beamer; Major, Hon. Jason Watkins; Adjutant, David Tobias. Much entuhusiasm was manifested on the occasion, and with their new and efficient corps of officers the Guards will be able to materially assist in the campaign.

A grand torch light procession and Democratic rally will take place in Woodland on the evening of Saturday, Oct. 16th. Hon. C. P. Berry, Democratic candidate for Congress, General Walch, and Col. Ned Marshall will address the people on the occasion. Every body is invited to be present and take part in the demonstration. Let us make a grand success of this meeting. Torches will be supplied for all. Come early, and remain till the close of the meeting.

Hon. F. S. Freeman, of this place, will probably be a candidate before the next Legislature for United States Senator. The Major has been importuned in this matter for several months by numbers of prominent Republicans in different parts of the State, and in case things look favorable for the election of his style of man, he will enter the lists as a competitor for that much coveted prize. If a Republican is to be elected to that honorable position we know of no man in the Stalwart ranks whom we would rather see Senator from California than Major F. S. Freeman.

As will be seen in our advertising columns, Sherman's great California exhibition of educated horses will take place here on Friday and Saturday evenings next, with a matinee on Saturday afternoon. This promises to be a rich treat, as the papers wherever the Sherman's have exhibited speak in the highest terms of the entertainment. The "stars" of the show are he celebrated "Barney" and "Tommy," whose intelligence as manifested in their many tricks, is truly wenderful. "Jack" is a mighty sight the funniest "hoss" that ever entered the sawdust ring. Do not fail to see this very entertaining exhibition.

Henry Shawl (Little Henry) is out with an advertisement to-day announcing the opening of his new store in Woodland. As will be seen by reference to the announcement, Mr. Shawl has a fine new stock of gents' and boys' wear, furnishing goods, ties, etc., and he has also one of the best stocks of hats and caps of latest style and manufacture ever exhibited in this place. His stock of boots and shoes will also compare favorably with any in Woodland. Mr. Shawl is agent for the Remington and Royal St. John sewing machines. His motto is: "Bedrock prices for cash in hand." We hope to see Little Henry secure a fair share of patronage. Give him a call at the "Valley Store."

As will be seen in the advertising columns of this paper, a blank space is reserved for the new announcement of A. Nickelsburg & Bro. of the Pioneer Store, which, owing to the immense rush to their establishment since the new fall stock arrived, it was impossible to make. The store now presents a truly gorgeous appearance, the entire stock of fall goods having been imported directly from the East and consists of all the most attractive styles now so fashionable there. Do not fail to drop in at the Pioneer Store. No trouble to show goods, and the politest attention shown to customers. Look out for the double column advertisement in the next issue of the DEMOCRAT.

In his frantic appeal to the delegates at the recent Republican County Convention to stand by the nominee at the polls, Col. Sibley's principal argument was that the Assemblyman to be elected this fall would vote for a U. S. Senator, to hold six years, and hence the necessity of sending a man to the Legislature who was certain to vote for a man for that honorable position who holds to the principles of the Republican party. This was a very good argument and one which we can apply equally well on our side. In view of the fact that a United States Senator is to be chosen by the next California Legislature it behooves every Democrat in Yolo county to see that our candidate for the Assembly is elected. Vote for Baker on principle.

No Deception Used.

It is strange so many people will continue to suffer day after day with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Sour Stomach and General Debility, when they can procure at our store SHILOH'S VITALIZER, free of cost, if it does not cure or relieve them. Price 75 cts. Sold by J. B. ELSTON, Druggist, Woodland, Cal. oc22

A Fragrant Breath and Pearly Teeth Are easily obtained by cleansing your teeth daily with that justly popular dentifrice, SOZODONT. Composed of rare antiseptic herbs, it imparts whiteness to the teeth, a delicious aroma to the breath, and preserves intact, from youth to old age, the teeth Acidity of the stomach will destroy the strongest teeth unless its effects are counteracted with SOZODONT, and this pure toothwash protects the dental surfaces by removing every impurity that adheres to them. Ask your druggist for SOZODONT. sep23w.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D. N. Y. City.* de22dwmwf

For Lame Back, Side or Chest, use SHILOH'S POROUS PLASTER. Price, 25 cts. Sold by J. B. ELSTON, Druggist, Woodland, Cal. oc22

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

The accumulated evidence of nearly thirty years show that the Bitters is a certain remedy for malarial disease, as well as its surest preventative; that it eradicates dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and nervousness, counteracts a tendency to gout, rheumatism, urinary and uterine disorders, and it imparts vigor to the feeble, and cheers the mind while it invigorates the body.

For sale by all druggists and dealers generally. oc7

We are Running Our Own Business.

GREAT WESTERN

Bankrupt Store!

NOTICE!

A Petition has been signed by the Merchants of Woodland to Close their respective business houses at 6 P.M. except the

Great Western Bankrupt Store!

.....WE WILL.....

Keep Open Until 7 P.M.,

SATURDAY NIGHT, 9 P.M.,

To accommodate our class of trade:

THE WORKING PEOPLE!

Yours truly,

M. MICHAEL & CO.,

GREAT WESTERN BANKRUPT STORE.

We Are Running Our Own Business.

se20-1w

F. W. WHITTEMORE,

DRUGGIST,

One Door West of Express Office, Woodland,

Has the Largest and Best Selected Stock in Yolo County,

IMPORTS DIRECT FROM NEW YORK,

And Sells as Low as any similar Establishment in California.

oc6d W4t, w2m

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1880.

How?

How doth the busy candidate
Improve each shining hour,
And shake and smile and talk and prate,
With most loquacious power?

How busily he stores his self,
How humorous the chaff he
Distributes round him, and how well
And thick he spreads his taffy.

Who taught the busy candidate
His fellow men to bore?
Who showed him how to rant and prate
And shout and shriek and roar?

Nobody taught him, for he knew
Ere the convention met—
Before election—what to do,
And after—to forget.

Go, child, and see the candidate,
Strike him for what you can,
And then you must not hesitate
To "see" the other man.

—*Hawkeye.*

Sir W. Maule, Knt.

He was born in 1788, and raised to the bench in 1839, after sitting for Carlow a year or two. In Westminster Hall he had the reputation of being a sound lawyer, "and a good judge, too." And a single illustration of his conveys even to the unprofessional mind an idea of cuteness which makes us mutter, "*Si sic omnes.*" He thus laid down this reasonable doctrine as to the presumption in case of thefts: "If a man go into the London Docks sober, without the means of getting drunk, and comes out of one of the cellars, wherein are a million gallons of wine, very drunk, I think that would be reasonable evidence that he had stolen some of the wine in the cellar, though you could not prove that any wine was stolen, or any wine missed."

Nothing could be happier, while equally good was his description of imprisonment for debt, which he characterized as "merely a device for enabling a man to pledge the credit of his friends." But what he excelled in was a happy irony, and it is "in this connection" that the most memorable and often quoted of his utterances has been put on record. It was addressed to a poor mechanic:

"Prisoner, you have been convicted upon clear evidence. You have intermarried with another woman, your lawful wife being still alive. You have committed bigamy. You tell me—and, indeed, the evidence has shown—that your first wife left her home and her young children to live with another man. You say this prosecution is an instrument of extortion. Be it so. I am bound to tell you that these are circumstances which the law does not in your case take notice of. You had no right to take the law into your own hands. Every Englishman is bound to know that when a wrong is done, the law—or perhaps I should rather say the Constitution—affords a remedy. Now listen to me, and I will tell you what you ought to have done. You should have gone to an attorney and directed him to bring an action. You should have prepared your evidence, instructed counsel, and proved your case in court; and recollect that it was imperative that you should recover—I do not mean actually obtain—substantial damages. Having proceeded thus far you should have employed a proctor, and instituted a suit in the ecclesiastical courts for a divorce *a mensa et thora*. Your case is a very clear one, and I doubt not you would have obtained your divorce. After this step your course was quite plain; you had only to obtain a private act of Parliament to dissolve your marriage. This you would get as a matter of course upon payment of the proper fees, and proof of the facts. You might then have lawfully married again. I perceive, prisoner, that you appear scarcely to understand what I am saying to you, but let me assure you that these steps are constantly taken by persons who are desirous of dissolving an unhappy marriage. It is true, for the wise man has said it, that 'a hated woman, when she is married, is a thing that the earth cannot bear,' and that 'a bad wife is to her husband as rottenness to his bones.' You, however, must bear this great evil, or must adopt the remedy prescribed by the Constitution of the country. I see you would tell me that these proceedings would cost you a thousand pounds, and that all your small stock in trade is not worth a hundred pounds. Perhaps it may so be. The law has nothing to say to that. If you had taken these proceedings you would have been free from your present wife, and the woman whom you have secondly married would have been a respectable matron. As you have not done so, you stand there a convicted culprit, and it is my duty to pass sentence on you. You will be imprisoned for one day."

The delightful irony of this has seldom been equaled, and the gravity of the passage, "I perceive, prisoner, that you appear scarcely to understand," followed by the explanatory "let me assure you," etc., is in the best style. We can fancy the bewilderment of the culprit at the end with his expectancy of some swinging sentence. On him, at least, the irony was thrown away.

It is ludicrous to find, however, though not surprising, that this persiflage was often found too exquisite for his hearers, who accepted the apparent instead of the lurking sense. On one occasion, when the counsel for a coiner, hard pressed for defense, urged that his imitation of the pieces was so clumsily done as to be practically no imitation at all, the judge gravely told the jury—a Surrey one—that the legal force of the argument was good, so that if the prisoner, "in manufacturing the article, did not intend to imitate a half-crown, but some other thing—a boot-jack, for instance, an ink-stand, a looking-glass, or a pair of nut-crackers, in such case they will acquit." The bewildered jury, accepting this doctrine, did acquit.

At Derby the same judge was in the act of passing sentence upon a man, when the governor of the county gaol came to the table to deliver some calendars to members of the bar, and, in so doing, passed between the prisoner and the judge. Maule thereupon intimated to the governor that, in so doing, he had outraged one of the best-known conventional rules of society. "Don't you know," said the judge, "you ought never to pass between two gentlemen when one gentleman is addressing another?" The offender against this conventional rule apologized and retired; whereupon the judge sentenced the other gentleman to seven years' transportation.

Interrupting a counsel, who was arguing in not the best possible manner, he said: "Sir, I would advise you to put your arguments logically; if you cannot do that, put them arithmetically—that is bad, but it is better than nothing."

A man was tried for stealing a watch. On the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution, the prisoner was asked if he had any witness. The reply was, "None but his Maker, who knew his innocence." The judge, after waiting a short time, addressed the jury as follows: "Gentlemen, the prisoner is charged with stealing a watch; he calls a witness who does not appear. On the other hand—two witnesses saw him take the watch."

Yet one more instance of an unexpected issue of his irony.

A very stupid jury were called upon to convict a man on the plainest evidence. A previous conviction was proved against him by the production of the usual certificate and by the evidence of the policeman who had him in charge. The judge summed up at great length. He told the jury that the certificate was not conclusive; that the question was entirely for them; that policemen sometimes told lies, and much else of the same kind, concluding as follows: "And, gentlemen, never forget that you are a British jury, and if you have any reasonable doubt on your minds, God forbid that the prisoner should not have the benefit of it." The jury retired, and were twenty minutes or more before they found out that the judge had been laughing at them, and made up their minds that the identity was proved.

Another admirable specimen of his ironical treatment of a counsel's strained arguments is recorded.

Gentlemen, the learned counsel is perfectly right in his law, there is some evidence upon that point; but he's a lawyer, and you're not, and you don't know what he means by some evidence, so I'll tell you. Suppose there was an action on a bill of exchange, and six people swore that they saw the defendant accept it, and six others swore they heard him say he should have to pay it, and six others knew him intimately and swore to his handwriting; and suppose, on the other side, they called a poor old man, who had been at school with the defendant forty years before, and had not seen him since, and he said he rather thought the acceptance was not his writing, why there'd be some evidence that it was not, and that's what Mr. —— means in this case.

Besides being a good judge and all manner of other good things, this remarkable man was a good son and a good relative. He never married, and died not long after retiring from the bench in the year 1858.—*All the Year Round.*

How His Brother Went Down.

A little old man known around the foot of Woodward avenue as "John" was yesterday hunted out in the office where he works, by a stranger, who said he came from Oswego and had bad news to communicate. The news was nothing less than the death of John's brother by drowning, and the stranger happened to be on hand to witness. Old John stood for a few minutes as if trying to realize the full extent of the calamity, and then remarked:

"Poor George, I hadn't heard from him in ten years. You say he fell off the wharf?"

"Yes; he was piling lumber, and his footing gave away and he went into the water."

"Did he fall quite easy?"

"I guess so. I don't think the fall hurt him any."

"How many times did he rise to the surface before going down to stay?"

"Twice, I think."

"Do you think he had his senses?"

"Oh, yes."

"And from where you stood you could have heard all he said?"

"Oh, yes. I was not a hundred feet away."

"Now then," continued old John as he braced up and got a new hold of his shovel-handle, "will you answer me something in confidence?"

"I will."

"Then, sir, tell me if my poor brother hurrahed for Hancock or Garfield before he went down the last time?"

This struck the stranger for a minute, but he answered by saying that George didn't hurrah for either of the candidates, as he heard.

"Maybe not—maybe not," sighed the old man—"maybe he was what they call on the fence and didn't know whether to yell with the Dimocrats or holler with the Rep-ublicans! Poor George! I'm a bit sorry he didn't put himself on record!"—*Detroit Press.*

Art in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia is becoming the foremost city in the land in point of facilities for education. Its School of Design for Women, long known as a very useful institution, is enlarging its rooms to the capacity of accommodating five hundred pupils, and is furnishing them with requisites of the best kind for study and practice. For a long time there was better provision made for the art of education of women than of men. Now, however, all branches of art are being taught to both sexes, in well equipped schools. Young men have, in the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, an institution very similar to the School of Design for Women, and capable of carrying on a similar good work. The schools of the Academy of the Fine Arts offer advantages to both sexes for the study of the "fine" as distinguished from the industrial arts. Schools attached to the Spring Garden and Franklin Institutes give preliminary training, and are eminently practical, though they do not attempt to make artists of their pupils. All of these institutions are doing good work, and there is sufficient difference between their methods and objects to give a field to each without any rivalry. —*Home Journal.*

Truth, which only doth judge itself, teacheth that the inquiry of truth, which is the love-making or wooing of it, the knowledge of truth, which is the presence of it, and the behalf of truth, which is the enjoying of it, is the sovereign good of human nature.

A rose-tree of Hanover is said to be more than 1,000 years old.

A Maiden's Ruse.

One of Titusville's charming young girls, who is very fond of the society of gentlemen—as all charming young girls very properly should be—is in the habit of occasionally remaining out with her friends of an evening a little over the time usually allotted to her by her doting parents.

Her parents, we might observe, who have passed the hey-dey of life, objected occasionally to their daughter's evening rambles. They were too prolonged, and her late coming-in disturbed their slumbers.

Their admonitions not proving of any avail, a few evenings ago, they informed the young lady that "if she remained out another night when it was time for honest folks to be in their beds, she would find herself locked out. So there!"

But the young miss only smiled, with a faraway look in her eyes, that indicated it was a matter which she took very little interest in. That evening the daughter kept an appointment with her "feller," as usual, and as usual, Time trod on flowers till the midnight hour was reached. Then wending her way home the young lady tried the front door for admittance, but it was fastened, as her obdurate parents said it would be. She next investigated the door in the rear and the windows, but they were all as securely closed as if they had been sealed to the building. She was in a quandary. How to get into the house and ascend to her room was a problem, apparently as unsolvable as the riddle of the Delphi. But, happening to remember that there was a back wood-shed that sloped nearly to the ground, she went to the rear of the house, and with the assistance of a box got onto the roof and made her way to the window, into which she climbed and got to her room without discovery.

But this did not end it. The roof of the porch was covered with tin, which had become warped, and while treading over it the noise made was similar to the sheet-iron thunder one hears in theaters, and its rumbling awoke the the old people, but before they could get to the window their daughter was safely ensconced in bed.

They next called to her and asked her if she heard the noise, when she—as if awakening from a deep sleep—replied that she did, but that she guessed "it was the cat."

The parents were not satisfied with such an explanation, and they retired with their suspicions half confirmed that "things were not what they seem."

The next morning the very first to arise was the charming young girl. Hunting up the family cat she took him out doors and carefully besmeared his feet with ashes. Then, tossing Tom on the woodshed roof, she retired to bed to await developments.

Everything terminated exactly as the astute young lady had planned. The parents examined the roof again (at her suggestion); the cat tracks were found traversing the tin in all directions, and the daughter was exonerated.

It is hardly fair to make an exposure now of such an admirably contrived scheme, and the parents will doubtless be surprised on reading the *denouement*, but, certainly, their daughter's ingenuity must commend her to their forgiveness; hence, we run the risk.—*Petroleum World.*

The Heated Season in New York.

The town is out of town the present season as it has never been before. Every one remarks the unusual extent of the exodus. Blocks upon blocks in the finest parts of the city seem given over to silence and solitude. Occasionally the footsteps of forlorn passers startle the echoes and break a repose that out-sundays Sunday every day. But while "Melancholy marks for her own" the dumb walls, there is no lack of rejoicing elsewhere—at the seaside, in the mountains, along the teeming roads and rivers of the far West, and in the gay capitals and quiet nooks of the Old World. Everywhere one hears of the ubiquitous New Yorker. And not the New Yorker alone; the fashion of a summer hegira seems to have invaded all the cities and hamlets throughout the country and their representatives swell the throngs at the popular summer resorts. Everywhere the hotels rejoice and fling to the widest their doors; the overflow of guests fills the cottages, the farm-wife opens her long-closed best room for the wanderers, while her good man treats them to a rollicking buck-board ride over the hills which so much resemble the poet's fabled road of Jordan. This widespread vacationing ought to give a good return, a rich reinforcement of health and spirits as well as a wholesome infusion of the coin of the Republic which the Secretary of the Treasury is trying so hard to force into circulation. Other important effects may be looked for. It is easy to see that if this fashion continues and spreads as it has done, town and country will presently be merged together. There will be an end to all the old traditional distinctions. Cockney and bucolic will go out of the dictionary. In fact, so far as concerns Americanese, they have been out for some time. They never, indeed, had much pertinency in this land of universal travel and association compared with their use and significance in the Old World when cities and their inhabitants were walled in, and the countryman was a sort of strange animal, *adscriptus glebæ*, attached to the soil he tilled for some petty feudal baron. Intelligence and refined manners were then distinctively the monopoly of the city. But to day the press, the school, the railroad, the telegraph, have little trace of the old separation, and there is scarcely a hut in the Sierras or the Alleghanies but is quickened into some intelligence and sympathy for the great movements of the day.—*N. Y. Home Journal for August.*

The United States Consul at Zurich, Switzerland, has informed the State Department that the government of Switzerland has offered him a memento of William Tell, a stone from the chapel erected on the spot from which Tell is said to have made his escape from the tyrant Gessler. The Consul wrote to ask if the stone would be accepted, and be placed in the Washington monument. Colonel Casey, in charge of the monument, has written to the Secretary of State, accepting the offer, and the stone will have a suitable inscription cut on it and be sent to Washington.

Men in great places are thrice servants, servants of the sovereign or state, servants of fame and servants of business.

The Dark Continent.

Although we are not, nor are we likely to have for years, any accurate statistics of the population of the interior of Africa, there is very little doubt that we have greatly underrated it. Much important information has lately been gathered on the subject, especially concerning the distribution and density of that far-off land. In the great lake district, for instance, there are territories as thickly settled as many European States, relatively small areas possessing millions of people. The negro regions are by far the most populous, while the desert portions are the reverse. A French geographical society gives the estimated figures of various subdivisions of that continent as follows: In the Soudan the population is 80,000,000, or about fifty-three persons per square mile. The town of Bida, on the Niger, for example, contains fully 90,000 inhabitants. East Africa is rated at 30,000,000, and equatorial Africa at some 40,000,000 souls. A late authority on ethnology sets down the negroes as numerically 130,000,000; the Hamites, 30,000,000; the Bantas, 13,000,000; the Foolah, 8,000,000; the Nubians, 1,500,000; the Hottentots, 50,000—making a total of 172,550,000. These figures—only approximate, of course—are considered too low by both German and British geographers, the former estimating the population as high as 200,000,000. Much hope has been repeatedly expressed of the future of Africa, which is rich in mineral products, and capable of maintaining a prosperous commerce with other parts of the globe. Along the coasts and caravan roads the chief trade has been, and continues to be, in slaves. It is thought that recent effort will yet do much toward abating the odious traffic, as the natives are capable of something better. Many of the tribes are above the condition of savages. They have fixed habitations, though merely mud huts, defended by stockades, and have some laws or customs favorable to commerce. Among several tribes the native merchant is greatly esteemed, and his property is safe even during war. The land is cultivated, the inhabitants wear dyed cotton; gold and iron are ingeniously manufactured, and a certain kind of intelligence seems to be slowly spreading. What Africa most needs is free commercial intercourse with the outer world, and that must arrive. Who knows but that, in in the coming cycles, the highest civilization may be found where the first civilization arose.—*N. Y. Home Journal.*

The Woman of the Future.

A Long Branch correspondent of the Albany *Journal* writes: There are two facts which strike one with immense force this season on first arriving at the most popular of our watering places, and these are: first, the number of tall, well-grown young women that the present age has developed; and second, the size of hats they wear. Unusually they are fair as well as large, and they look like a revival of the race of Scandinavian goddesses—as if all at once our earth were being peopled again by mighty Brunhelds and lovely Sidurrhas instead of the slim, sallow type we have been accustomed to associate with the born American.

The immense hats, which have wide, indented or turned up brims, enhance this blooming style of beauty, and render it all the more conspicious. A little more of dignity, a little more of repose, and they could quite realize the poet's ideal of daughter's of the gods—divinely tall and most divinely fair. But their too abrupt movements and the loud talking—the silly talking and "tittering," in which nearly all the girls indulge, destroy the illusion. These young women come from good well-to-do families; they are the representatives of the present, and particularly of the incoming generation of the women of America, and as such are to be congratulated on being a great improvement, physically, on those that have gone before them. Their fine development speaks well for what improved methods—more air, better and more nutritious food, and more intelligent aims—are doing for them. No more slate pencils, no more theories in regard to food, no more moonlight reveries and morbid longings; the healthy modern girl is the most practical, the most unromantic of mortals, and her dinner is as important a fact to her as it is to any alderman on Lord Mayor's day. She is not ashamed to eat, and she shows the results of good living and exercise, both of mind and body. From such young women as these in the present day it is easy to tell what the women of the future will be; perfect realizations of the ideals of the poets and the romancers—no mere bundle of nerves, but gorgeous creatures, capable of ruling the kingdom that is preparing for them.

Chief Ouray's death brings into prominence the fact that he was the victim of intense and jealous hatred among a number of Ute chiefs, and the suspicion that he was poisoned certainly lacks no foundation as to the existence of a motive for the crime. The superiority of Ouray to the other chiefs in point of intellect, eloquence and influence was the main cause of the dislike toward him, although his enemies sought to cover the real cause of their dislike by allegations that he was the friend of the whites and false to his own nation. His loss will soon convince the Utes that a great misfortune has befallen them, and should it be discovered that he died of poison, vengeance will at length be fierce in pursuit of his destroyers. He was unquestionably one of the noblest Indians who ever walked this continent, and his death not only obstructs the ratification of the treaty with the Utes, but also removes the main prop of the cause of civilization among his people.—*N. Y. Mail.*

MIXED YELLOW PICKLE.—Two cabbages, green tomatoes and cucumbers, either pickled or from the brine, in equal quantities, horse radish to taste, several pods of green peppers and two or three ears of green corn; these ingredients must be minced fine and mixed together; pour boiling vinegar over the pickle and let it stand fifteen minutes, then strain off the vinegar; let the pickle get cold and then pour the following mixture over it: One box of mustard, one pint olive oil, one-half pound each of white and black mustard seed, one and a half pounds of turmeric, two teacups of sugar, one tablespoonful of celery seed; salt and black pepper to taste; mix mustard and oil together, add sugar and turmeric; mix all well and add cold vinegar to cover them; set away for a week.

A Bridal Tour of Sixteen Hundred Miles on Foot.

Reading about bridal tours permit me to relate a strange experience. Some months after the close of the war a gentleman, residing in Texas, overtook on the road one day a well dressed ex-soldier. The soldier was accompanied by a pretty, neat-looking girl of apparently about 18 years of age. She carried a bundle in her hand. The soldier stopped to ask directions about the road. The gentleman found the stranger was a Confederate soldier returning to his home in Texas with his wife. He invited the strangers home with him to dinner. The soldier—a fine-looking Texan—told his story. His home, he said, was on the Neueces. He belonged to Johnston's army, and had gone through all the varied fortunes of a soldier—been once wounded, and twice a prisoner. In one of his various wanderings he had met and fallen in love with the daughter of a widow residing in the northern part of South Carolina. The widow's husband had fallen at the battle of Manassas. The widow, from competence found herself reduced almost to want. When the war closed our soldier went to the house of his intended mother-in-law and for a month worked with all his might, mending fences and putting the farm in the best order he could; then, thinking it time to see about matters at home, and his old mother in Southern Texas, of whom he had not heard one word for over two years, he prepared to return home, but it was hard to leave his sweetheart, especially when he was unable to perceive when he could make money enough to return for her. She settled the matter by saying she was going with him. So one morning they were married, and started for Texas on foot, with knapsacks on their backs, and without a single cent of money.

"But," said the bride, "we found people very kind. We made friends all along the road; we were never turned off at night; we always got plenty to eat, and the people would often make us little presents of money. We would frequently overtake a wagoner, who would give us a ride as far as he was going our way. When we came through New Orleans we had to get passes to cross the river. The Northern General noticed that my shoes were nearly worn out, whispered something to one of his aids, who went out and came back with a pair of shoes, and the general asked if I would oblige him by accepting them. I have them on now.

"When we left, he shook hands with both of us, and said we were a plucky young couple. When I get to my husband's home I shall have traveled over sixteen hundred miles—and most of it on foot. I would not take anything in the world for my trip. I have found everybody so kind and good."

The young husband looked into his wife's bright face and smiled, as though he thought he saw there the reason why every one was so kind.

"But were you not afraid to come so far with a wild Texan?" some one asked.

"Oh, no!" was the smiling reply, "I always liked the Texans—they make such brave, good soldiers."

"You have indeed proved that you liked one of them."

After dinner the gentleman had his carriage brought around, and carried them a day's journey homeward. As we shook hands with the bride, all wished her a pleasant journey.

"O, never fear that," she answered. "I am almost home—a hundred miles or two isn't much. I am happy as a queen."

They drove off—the happiest couple ever seen, Now, wasn't she a heroine? I do not think that many women would have undertaken such a bridal tour.—B. T. PRICE in *Detroit Press.*

Women in the Working World.

I confess that I am not at all sure that if certain rosewood doors were flung wide open to certain of our working women that they would at all be inclined to enter. Still it would be hard to make any autocrat believe that, wouldn't it? To illustrate: I know a certain recognized leader of fashion and society—a cultivated, elegant woman—who can entertain a whole roomful of company, whose word and whose opinions are laws in the circle in which she moves. This lady will not only owe her milliner for six months at a time, will not only bargain and bargain with her seamstress, and finally tell the overworked sewing woman to come again for one, two and three months at a time, when she asks for money, will let them both see the hard, selfish, contemptible side of her nature, and which she keeps covered up from her own friends, but will furthermore pass her debtors on her way to church, with a haughty stare, as if she saw them not. To be sure, to the finer quality of woman, such snobbish treatment acts rather as a tonic, but to the timid, shrinking working-girl, who has started out in the world full of pride at her importance as a bread-winner and a helper, glad in her shy way of her rank in nature's aristocracy, such a sneer comes like a wet blanket. This last spring a certain very nice club of young gentlemen proposed giving a reception to their young lady friends. A certain young gentleman whom I knew sent in the name of a charming and lovely young lady for an invitation to the reception. Her name was refused, and the mortified applicant demanded the reason. The committee were very sorry, and as far as they were concerned, there was no reason at all; but the other young ladies, who were all high-toned, would be sure to object, because she worked in a store! And I do believe if those young lady guests had been told the estimation that had been placed upon their idea of the nobility of work by the gentlemen of the —— club, that to the last woman of them the lesson would have been one life-lasting in its value, and they each would have recognized their duties to each other as women, as perhaps they had never done before.—CATHERINE COLE, in *New Orleans Times.*

A Paris merchant, who has been several times robbed by unfaithful cashiers, has invented an infallible test of competency. The cashier presents himself, offers his services, shows his reference. Then the merchant: "Show me how you would erase a mistake in your figures." The aspiring cashier sets to work with scraper, ink eraser, and what not, and if he succeeds in destroying all trace of the erasure he is invited to take his hat and leave.

Of all heavy bodies, the heaviest is the woman we have ceased to love.—LEMONTEY.

Home Attractions.

But many of us have undoubtedly an impulse to go out into the wide world, and to leave our dear homes. Abraham, the founder of the Jewish race, is an example of the force of this impulse. Now I recollect the other day seeing a venerable old farmer out in the Catskills. He is living in the house that his grandfather built over a hundred years ago. I asked him whether he had heard of such and such an occurrence. But he knew of nothing; his whole existence had been passed under his ancestors' roof, and he had never stirred more than a mile away. This very man's brother a dear friend of mine was the very opposite in charactr; he left his home at an early age tramed out West; worked will, saving himself into a high position, grew rapidly wealthy, and is now the proprietor of large lands and the father of twelve children. See the contrast, you will say; but no, the contrast is not so great. This man's life is not naturally different from that of his brother, it is simply the old life enlarged. Where he would have one friend at the old home he has made ten friends at the new one; where he would have made one dollar there he has made ten dollars here.

But despite the success which accompanies our wanderings, we seldom continue them without suffering. Memories spring up of the past, and we find Croton water never will taste the same as the limpid water of the brook in our village home, and that the trees of Central park will never throw the same shade as those of the meadows of our native place. I am a great believer in this attachment to that which is old and to which we are accustomed. The community at large is more benefited by it than one would be inclined to think. Down town, for instance, the patent of nobility among the business houses is the date of their establishment. The older the firm, the the larger the sign bearning the date of its foundation and the greater the reputation. This applies with even greater force to the Christian church, that fine old institution which has braved the storms and turmoils of centuries.

But to return to the subject of my sermon. I recollect asking a federal soldier some time ago whether he did not feel like running away from his first battle. "Be sure I did," was the reply; "but as I couldn't run home, and there was no other place I cared to run to, I remained in my ranks and fought with the rest." That boy told the whole story of the influence a home has on that man. That mother would never have received him in her arms, that sweetheart would never have blessblessed him with her kisses, and those comrades would never have welcomed him back, had he showed the white feather. Thus it is with us all. The church, the home, the neighborhood—these are the pivots of our existence, and wanders where we will, we are sure to yearn for them one day or another. This love of the home is the surest connection with the life to come.

The very first person I want to see when I go to heaven is that little daughter, with her sweet blue eyes and her beautiful blonde locks, that was taken away from myself and my wife in 1853. I believe, as I believe I am standing here, that the greatest joy of life hereafter is that it will be home over again home better, brighter and more blissful than we have here on earth.—*Robert Collyer.*

Can't Always Make a Town.

It was a genius that made the discovery that big rivers always ran past great cities. Whenever there has been an attempt to build a big city where there was no large river, or navigable water, the attempt has failed. It is often said that God made the country but man made the town, yet Providence takes a hand in building cities, also. Where Nature says that no city shall be built it is somewhat difficult to build one. A. T. Stewart, with his great wealth, thought he could build a city without consulting Dame Nature. He selected a spot on Long Island that had no river or lake or bay or sea near it, and on this plane he started to build Garden City. Although it was a level plain, the building was uphill work. There are streets with no traffic, houses with no tenants, a mammoth hotel with no guests, a grand cathedral with no congregation. Now the culminating effort is to be made and a $3,000,000 university is to be established at Garden City, where it is intended to educate both sexes for a charge less than $100 per year. The cost for instruction and traveling expenses from New York or Brooklyn will not average that sum. One building for this purpose is now nearly completed. It is said to be the finest structure of the kind in America, and will accommodate 500 students. Two other buildings of equal dimensions will be erected beside it. Sixty acres of land have been set apart for the buildings, and the grounds, walks, groves or parks that will surround them. A building, to accommodate 300 young women, occupying twenty-five acres, with annexes and surrounding grounds, will also be completed very soon. When all this has been done the wealthy promoters of this deserted city will find that water will not run up hill unless, as a person in "A Famous Victory" remarks, you pump it up. It will require constant pumping to make Garden City a respectable village, and the moment the pump ceases to bring up dollars then the forced city will be a thing of the past.—*Detroit Press.*

Wood carving is the great industry in the villages near Interlaken. One town keeps six hundred persons at work winter and summer, preparing the ingenious wood sculptures which look so cariously tempting when displayed in a wayside window in Switzerland, but seem so tawdry and ineffective in our parlors. The talent of the Swiss for this kind of work is as great as ever, but the craze for the purchase of hard wood bears, smoking pipes or sculling skiffs, and soft wood chamois jumping over the wooden heads of wooden hunters holding up wooden clock faces, has gone, with innumerable other crazes.

LAYER RAISIN CAKE.—One cup sugar; one of flour, three eggs, three tablespoonfuls of cold water, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, a piece of butter large as a walnut; flavor and bake in layers. For frosting—White of an egg beaten to a stiff froth; two-thirds of a cup of sugar, one tablespoon of water; cook ten or fifteen minutes, but do not let it get stiff: have ready a large teacup of stoned raisins chopped very fine; stir in the frosting and put between and on the top of layers.

Personal.

Many an eat thing has been said about Dr. Tanner.

James Gordon Bennett is forty-two years old and is quite gray.

The Democratic State Convention of Kansas has nominated Miss Sarah A. Brown for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field, of New York, is about to make a tour of the world, and is now busy arranging his affairs for an absence of nine or ten months.

Julian Hawthorne, the novelist, at present residing in England, has accepted a consulate in Japan, offered him by the government of the United States.

A. Bronson Alcott has not tasted animal food for half a century, and drinks nothing but water, except an occasional cup of tea or coffee, made extremely weak.

The Marquis of Lorne has been visiting Nova Scotia, greatly to the delight of the people, who declare that he is much handsomer than his photographs.

Theodore Tilton, his two daughters, Mrs. Laura C. Bullard and Mrs. Curtis have left Germany for Paris, where the Misses Tilton will remain this winter to study French and painting. Mr. Tilton will shortly return to the United States.

Miss. Neilson, says *Truth*, was born in the neighborhood of Leeds, of an English father and a gypsy mother. But the truth is, according to the New York *Time's* correspondent, she was born at Hull, of poor but honest Yorkshire parents.

Tennyson attained his seventy-first birthday on August 6th. Browning, Matthew Arnold, James R. Lowell and other friends of the laureate, called on him at his residence in King street, Mayfair. Browning recited a congratulatory ode.

Wilhelmj, the violinist, spent the summer in the Catskills, at Windham, Green county, N. Y. He kindly volunteered his services for a concert at the Presbytertan Church, in the village, to help in the purchase of a Sunday school organ.

Mr. Spurgeon of the London Tabernacle is a martyr to gout, and is unable to walk any considerable distance. He is described as being short and thick in stature, and as having a broad face, a large flat nose with wide nostrils and thick lips. There is homely magic in his voice.

Mr. Edison says that the flying machine is the next thing on which the thought of the scientific world will concentrate, and that he himself has been thinking the matter over a little, and proposes at some time to make a few preparatory tests with a captive machine worked by electricity.

Gen. James B. Weaver is described as being a large robust man, fully six feet in stature, possibly more. With the exception of a large mustache, in which the gray is fast getting the mastery of the original dark brown, he wears no whiskers. His face is comfortably large, and surmounted by a square forehead.

The books, letters, and manuscripts belonging to John and Charles Wesley, with about a thousand others, illustrating the history of Methodism, have been presented to the Drew Theological Seminary. The collection was made by a clergyman living near London, and was lately purchased for the Drew Seminary by a New York merchant interested in the schools.

The Princess of Wales is described as a picture of modest good taste as she walks the deck of her husband's yacht. She always wears there a plainly made dress of some dark color, with a sailor's hat, or a close soft hat, which is exceedingly becoming to her. Her little daughters are dressed in dark serges or simple cottons, and sailor's hats always crown their long, fair hair.

All Sorts.

Prairie chickens are game to the last.

It is now fashionable to get kidnaped.

Where to go when short of money—Go to work.

The census statistics will fill seventeen volumes.

The widow's cruise—Ben Butler's recent yacht voyage.

There is no waiting for bathing suits at the seashore, now.

Water has been scarcer than whisky in Cheyenne this summer.

The Buffalo *Courier* regrets that it is a crime to shoot campaign poets.

The Boston *Transcript* says that cool we(a)ther is preferable to cool mutton.

Amid such a rising of clubs in the political world, somebody will get hurt.—*Boston Transcript.*

The New York *Sun* alludes to the Washington monument as "the monstrous commemorotive chimney."

An Oswego man who can't say anything mean about his wife's mother himself wants her to run for office.

The Boston *Post* says there are more starved womanly natures among old maids than among wives and mothers.

A kind-hearted coal dealer will go out of his weight to give a poor widow a full ton.—[New Orleans Picayune.

Calvin Sykes, an eccentric character of Suffield, Connecticut, refuses to shake hands with any one, and has not done so for years.

A man who wants a partner with cash capital says there is money in his business. The trouble is to get it out.—[New Orleans Picayune.]

The duke of Wellington's plate is said to be worth $1,000,000. There is no objection to passing around the plate of that sort.—[New Orleans Picayune.

An exchange says "good wives are wanted in the Northwest. "Surely this is not strange. Is there any place where they are not wanted?—[Elmira Free Press.

Clara Morris, the emotional actress, having appeared at a New York reception with a little pet kitten, the fluffy poodle with the watery eyes is now at a discount in fashionable circles.

It is consoling to know that the man who whistles at his work frequently has to whistle for his pay. The world is comparatively small, but it is full of compensation.—[Atlanta Constitution.

There is a vigorous old gentleman of ninety-four years at one of our shore resorts. He has an idea, he says, that it is about time to look after his health a little closer than he has heretofore.—[Boston Transcript.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

The public schools are having a week's vacation.

The Hebrew Orphan Asylum has 69 orphans in charge.

The registrations for the Presidential election are not much over 23,000 at this date.

Mrs. Wells has given her lecture on "Leading Incidents in a Tour Around the World."

The City of Tokio, which sailed last week for China, took away 504 Chinese passengers.

The wife of the Chinese Consul-General was a visitor at the Authors' Carnival one evening last week.

The Authors' Carnival is proving a great financial success. Up to Saturday evening, inclusive, the total receipts amounted to $25,122.50.

During the past year the number of vessels entering the port was 647, from which there were collected quarantine fees to the amount of $4,286.

Martha Lena Lacher was naturalized in the Superior Court recently. Mrs. Lacher is a widow and took her first papers soon after the death of her husband, some seven years ago.

The detectives arrested two boys of eleven and thirteen, respectively, in the act of picking the pocket of a lady at Woodward's Gardens. With a beginning so early, what will the end be?

In a document filed by Mrs. Hopkins, it is stated that property which belonged to the Hopkins estate, amounting to nearly nine millions of dollars, has been divided amongst the heirs.

San Francisco is not satisfied unless always in some excitement. This week will close the Authors' Carnival; then comes the Carnival and *Bal Masque* so very attractive to lovers of the picturesque and the dance.

Michael Davitt was conducted through Underground Chinatown the other night that he might see its worst points. After spending an hour or two he said to his guide: "This is worse than in Ireland."

The Mayor, Rev. Dr. Kalloch, on last Sabbath, replied to Rev. Dr. Talmage's two lectures on the Chinese—the one given here and the other in Brooklyn, N. Y., after his return home. Kalloch does not like Talmage.

San Francisco never does anything by halves; but really the ladies who are to be accredited with getting up and conducting the Carnival have surpassed all former attempts in the line of providing public entertainment.

The marriage of Jesse Grant, son of General Grant, to Miss Chapman, of this city, took place at the Palace Hotel last week. The knot was tied by Rev. Dr. Stebbins. They go East and will meet the General at Chicago, whence he will accompany them to New York.

Michael Davitt, the Irish land agitator, gave his farewell address last week before a large audience at the Grand Opera House. The speaker dilated at length upon the misery entailed upon the peasantry of Ireland by the unjust and tyrannical land system now existing.

It is said that at the last meeting of the Board of Health, the subject under consideration was the advisability of compelling every Captain and Surgeon on Chinese steamers entering this port, to have every Chinaman on board vaccinated before being allowed to land.

The Superintendent of the Alms House complains that fully one-half of the inmates of that institution have no just claims on the people of San Francisco. He says that destitute persons are shipped hither not only from the interior but from all parts of the coast. Paupers have been sent from places as distant as Oregon.

At the Christian Women's Home, one evening last week, Rev. Dr. Loomis, of the Chinese Presbyterian Mission, performed the ceremony at the marriage of Ah Quan and Min Ah Tung. The ceremony was in both Chinese and English. The Chinese Vice-Consul was present. The parties go to Grass Valley, the residence of the new husband.

The British ship Ellerslie arrived on the 24th inst, in the best passage on record from Singapore, up to that date—55 days. Scarcely was the passage fairly noticed, when the British ship Bacchus arrived, making the same voyage in 49½ days. It is needless to state that the Bacchus stands at the head of the class, and takes the cake for the best passage on record between the two ports.

The terrible accident that occurred last Sabbath evening at the Oakland Railroad Mole or Wharf, when a special train from Sacramento was wrecked, the engine and tender breaking through the bridge, under which the engineer was crushed or drowned, excites alarm in the minds of the many San Franciscans, as well as others, who travel on the Oakland local train. Their fears of some more terrible disaster are not without grounds.

Another vessel, the Legal Tender, has arrived from East Cape, the entrance to the Arctic regions. The Captain reports the season to be unusually open and free from ice, but at the same time extremely foggy. Out of fifty days spent in the Arctic regions they had clear weather only on six. Nothing had been heard of the exploring steam-yacht Jeannette or the Vigilante and Mount Wallaston, the missing whalers. In search of the crews of the latter, the commander of the Corwin has had the east shore and Herald Island thoroughly explored, but without success.

R. H. McDonald, of this city has issued a printed circular, offering to give $100,000 to a "Christian University" in California, if before January, 1882, $100,000 additional shall be subscribed by or on account of the Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist-Southern, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches, or some of them. Of the $200,000 required as a nucleus for the institution, $150,000 shall be reserved as a fund, the income of which shall be appropriated to maintain at least four professorships, and the other $50,000 may be spent on land, buildings, and furniture.

During the past year, 560 persons have been received into the City and County Alms House; 539 remain. Of the 1,066, the total number in the institution during the year, 56) were foreigners. The daily average of inmates and employes was 579. The total expenditures were $63,374. The farm has been so managed that the estimated value of the products was $3,211. From the opening of the City and County Alms House to the present time, 6,183 persons have been admitted and have enjoyed the comforts of a home provided for them by the generosity of the people of the City and County of San Francisco.

The opening of the Authors' Carnival last week was a grand success. It was signalized by a notable gathering of the upper ten thousand of San Francisco. The opening of the exercises was formally announced by President Hayes, who, with Mrs. Hayes and the other members of the Presidential party, was present. This was followed by a grand march of two thousand participants in the various scenes representing some twenty or thirty authors. The Pavilion was transformed into a beautiful palace. The total cash receipts at the door for the evening, exclusive of season tickets, were $2,800. The entire proceeds of the two weeks, after expenses are paid, will be devoted to the six leading charities of the city.

The day before his departure for Sacramento and Oregon, President Hayes visited many places of interest, as Golden Gate Park, the Cliff House, the Mission, Nob Hill, the Post Office, the Custom House, Sub-Treasury and Bank of California. In the evening the Presidential party visited the opening of the Authors' Carnival. They go through to Oregon by stage. The staging will be done by daylight, so the party may have rest and see the country they pass through. The balance of the Presidential party sailed by the steamer Columbia, for Portland, at which point they meet to make the tour of Oregon and Washington Territory. The whole party will return about the 10th or 12th of October. A visit to Yosemite Valley, a run to Los Angeles, and thence across the continent by the Southern Pacific and the connecting line East.

Superior Judge Freelon sustains the judgment of the Police Court in the decision that the law prohibiting the issuance of licenses to Chinamen is unconstitutional or invalid. The decision was rendered in the case of Ah Chow who was arrested for peddling without a license, and in his trial before the Police Court he urged in defense that he was prohibited by the law of the State from obtaining a license, and that he is entitled under the treaty between the United States and China to exercise his endeavors to obtain a livelihood, subject only to the same restrictions which are placed on other alien residents. Judge Freelon said the Legislature did not probably intend to make a privileged class of Chinamen, by allowing them to peddle without a license, while others were obliged to pay license. It would seem, however, that if the law in question were a valid law, the result which is claimed by the defendant would follow logically and necessarily. There is no doubt that the defendant was obliged to take out a license, and upon proper application the proper officers were bound to grant him one.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Two thousand cabinetmakers in Paris have struck.

Yellow-fever and small-pox still continue to rage in Havana.

Donald McKay, the well-known New York ship builder is dead.

During August, there arrived in this country 50,568 immigrants.

On the 23d of September there was a fall of snow on Mt. Washington, N. H.

Memphis has had a grand jubilee over the continued good health of the city.

The U. S. Treasury estimates will reduce the debt $12,000,000, at least, this month.

Cuba being tranquil it is expected that 15,000 troops will be withdrawn shortly.

Minister Angell arrived in Pekin, and took charge of the Legation on the 16th of August.

A Mrs. Hazgard of Monticello, Ill., gave birth to five children recently. Two of them lived.

Fred Douglas is stumping Indiana and expresses the utmost confidence in Republican success.

On the 22d of Sept. a ship sailed from London bringing out 150 British agriculturists for Texas.

In Berlin, during the last few days the police seized 40,000 Socialist prints and pamphlets.

Four inches of snow fell last Saturday at Lookout Station, on the Union Pacific road, in Wyoming.

The Assistant Treasurer in New York purchased $2,500,000 of bonds for the sinking fund, one day last week.

At Tarrytown, N. Y., the people, to the number of 50,000 or 60,000, celebrated the 100th anniversary of the capture of Major Andre.

Silas Waite, the absconding President of the Brattleboro, Vt., Bank, whose defalcations amounted to $450,000, has been arrested at Omaha, Nebraska.

Theodore Tilton's daughter Florence, who has been at school in Europe, has been married to Dr. Pelton, a young New Orleans physician, in London.

Rev. Dr. Talmage preached last Sabbath against Mormonism. Five thousand people were present. He demanded that polygamists be sent to prison.

The U. S. revenue for the past year has been over $1,000,000 for each working day, namely, $334,000,000, against $274,000,000 in 1879, despite the reduction on tobacco.

A dispatch from Glasgow announces that a plot of the Nihilists to blow up the Czar's new yacht, Livadia, which was preparing for sea at Glasgow has just been discovered.

The Pope has sent to the royal babe at Madrid—the Infanta Mercedes—a rich satin robe as a gift. It was received on the national holiday in honor of the royal Infanta.

Count Von Hatzfield, the German Ambassador, has formally delivered to the Sultan a note of the European Powers, intimating that the naval demonstration will take place.

The Irish Land Agitators hold very large mass-meetings on Sundays. At the last Parnell said that nothing but abolition of landlordism would lead to a satisfactory settlement of the land question.

General Grant has been in Chicago visiting friends. He has gone to Warren, Ohio, where he will preside at a Republican mass-meeting, the only one in which he will take an active part during the campaign.

A telegram from Constantinople says that the Porte will issue a fresh note protesting against a naval demopstration, and again declaring it an exercise of armed pressure contrary to the rights of the Sultan.

A telegram from Ottowa, Canada, says: A gentleman just returned from Desert says fully 120 deaths occured from small-pox. In one camp of sixteen persons all but one died. The Tete Boules Indians are about extinct.

The first order for silver certificates, based on a gold deposit in New York, was received by the United States Treasurer of that city a few days ago. It was for $25,000, the certificates to be paid in St. Louis at the Sub-Treasury.

The Nebraska State Fair, held in Omaha, was attended by 20,000 people. There was a unique display by the Union Pacific Railway Company, including 30 varities of native woods, specimens of coal from their mines, 100 varieties of fruits, minerals and fossils.

In Arkansas the proposed Repudiation Amendment to the Constitution has been defeated by a direct vote of about 1,500 majority, and, by failure to receive a majority of the votes cast, by about 7,000 majority. The total votes cast in the State were about 140,000.

It may be a joke, but word comes from Ottawa, Canada, that Major Walsh, of the mounted police, has secured Sitting Bull for three years for a company of Canadians, who propose making a tour of the United States and Canada with him, beginning on January 1st. He will appear in a border-life drama.

The China *Mail* of August 23d says: His Excellency the United States Minister, Hon. James B. Angell, was to go north the other day from Shanghai in the United States corvette Ashuelot. He was to call at Chefoo, where he was to be joined by Commissioners Swift and Trescott, whose families will probably remain there.

The Cigarmakers' International Union, recently in session at Chicago, adopted resolutions that all local unions shall suspend inaugurating any more strikers for advance of wages until the spring of 1881, for the purpose of raising such funds that they will be able to resist the bosses and come out victorious every time.

The Missouri River Improvement Convention demand that Congress remove all artificial obstructions to the river's navigation, such as bridges, also snags and drifts; that the survey now progressing towards Sioux City should be continued to Fort Benton, and that Congress should appropriate money for the speedy improvement of the stream.

The probabilities that the unwillingness of the Porte to carry out the decision of the European Powers as to the indemnification of Greece by giving her a portion of territory will result in war between Turkey and the Powers, grow very strong. The Sultan seems determined to disobey unless the combined fleet should first be removed from the Turkish waters. Actual hostilities may break out at any hour.

The immense amount of rain that has fallen in Texas recently, has frightened people, among them a wealthy Pole named Stanislaus Redisky, who is building an ark. Redisky says God appeared to him and told him to build the ark; that the world would shortly be deluged again. The ark will cost several thousand dollars. The town of Trio was inundated. The Trio river rose 62 feet, doing great damage to property and business. The river is three miles wide.

The great Pan-Presbyterian Council met at Philadelphia last week. Nearly all the branches of the Presbyterian church in the Christian world are represented, and the presumption is that the representatives are leading and prominent men of their several denominations. The body is only a *council* for consultation and the promotion of harmony and united strength; the decisions will not be authoritative. Among the lay delegates is Hon. Horace Maynard, who was presiding officer one day last week.

A telegram from Chicago last Sunday reports that twelve ministers preached in answer to Ingersoll's recent lectures, "What shall I do to be Saved?" The *Tribune* prints nearly two pages of these sermons. Rev. F. A. Noble, of the Union Park Congregational Church, preached on "the liquor traffic and the State," and protested against the recent action of Mayor Harrison in going into a Convention of liquor dealers and expressing interest in the success and prosperity of their business.

The Secretary of the Treasury has, in reply to inquiry, given the following information, prepared in the Bureau of Statistics, in regard to immigration at ports in various sections of the country during the ten years from June 30th, 1870: Arrived at Atlantic ports north of Cape Henry, Virginia, 2,131,432; Atlantic ports south of Cape Henry, 34,662; Gulf ports, 47,239; Lake ports, 485,025; Pacific ports, 145,819; total 2,812,177. The total arrivals of immigrants at Southern ports ammounted to 49,701, and constituted 1¾ per cent of the total immigrants.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

FLOUR—Since last review there have been exported in barrels as follows: To China, 8,944; Central America, 2,611; Panama, 534; Japan, 356; Honolulu, 403; Victoria, 265; South America, 177; Kehalui, 25. There has not been as good a showing in the way of exports for many weeks. Over 12,000 barrels have been received during the week, about 1,800 being from Oregon. Prices are steady on all grades.

We quote, Superfine common, $2,75@$3 25. Superfine, $3 50@$4,00; extra superfine, $4 25@$4 50; choice and extra choice, $4 75@$5 15; Oregon, good to choice, $4.25@$4.75.

WHEAT—At this date last year the situation as compared with to-day was as follows:

	1879.	1880.
Liv. quotations,	10s0d@10s5d.	9s4d@9 8 1
Freight rates,	50@60s.	67½@74½s
Local market,	$1.75@1.80.	$1.30@1.37½

The prices above are for spot lots of average California in Liverpool, and for good to choice shipping in this city.

Receipts are slightly on the decrease and offerings particularly so. A considerable portion of that coming forward goes into warehouse. If prices are low, our farmers are not entirely at the mercy of buyers. Money is to be had cheaper than ever before in California, and warehouse receipts are as good collateral as any bank or money-lender desires. Those who have their grain safely stored have no occasion to worry about the present. They are in a first-class position to take advantage of a reaction, let it come when it will. That there will be a decided turn for the better we thoroughly believe, but there are no surface indications of such a desirable event being very near at hand. The Liverpool market has been gradually showing a firmer tone for a week or more past. But every ray of brightness from that direction, or any other source, is cut off from California by the exorbitant freight rates exacted. Ship owners or controllers are figuring for every cent of profit that can possibly be squeezed out of grain, and they are in a fair way to get it, in the present condition of the market. Ships are exceedingly scarce and wheat is very abundant. But there may be a different order of things before another harvest rolls around. The tonnage now on the way is much greater than at this time last year. True, it may be months before the bulk of it arrives, but it will surely be here in the course of time. Most of the grain now offering is second grade and inferior, for which there is a rather limited demand. Buyers are anxious to secure lots of good to choice, but most holders of this class of grain are not particularly anxious to sell at present prices. As a consequence, on milling and choice shipping there is a tendency in sellers' favor. Sales of gilt-edge have been made at $1 42½@$1 45, but they were exceptions to the rule. The majority of purchases of No. 1 have been made at our outside quotations and even less.

We quote Superfine, $1.20@1.25; fair to choice milling, $1.37½@$1.42½; shipping, $1.30@1.37½.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS—For the past month freights have been steadily advancing, and at this writing have reached a very high figure. A wooden ship to Cork for orders has been chartered at 74½s, and a similar vessel to Liverpool direct at 70s. A desirable iron ship was re-chartered early in the week at 72½s to Cork, U. K. There are very few idle ships suitable for the wheat fleet.

	Engaged.	Disengaged.	To Arrive.
1880.	46,153	8,526	223,444
1879.	46,113	21,119	165,120

BARLEY—Eastern orders on the market for choice feed and brewing have caused considerable activity in these descriptions during the week. Brewing is quite firm. Feed is in larger supply and it is very difficult for holders to obtain an advance on rates which have been ruling for the last month. Chevalier is very dull and we might safely say nominal. Exporters claim they have all present needs supplied.

We quote feed, 75@80c; Brewing, 90@95; Chevalier, $1.20@$1.35, for fair to choice bay, for Coast, 80c@$1 00.

OATS—Over 12,000 centals arrived during the week, one-fourth of which was from Oregon and Washington Territory. Notwithstanding the market is well-stocked, former prices are steadily maintained. More than average activity is noted.

We quote milling at $1 50@$1 55; good to choice feed, $1 35@$1 45; common to fair feed, $1 20@$1 30.

CORN—Possibly 1,000 sacks changed hands during the week, which is more business than has been consummated for some time. Values are still held at bed-rock levels. Sellers of corn now-a-days cannot be particular about prices.

We quote white at $1 00@——; large yellow, 95@$1.00; small round yellow, $97½@1.00.

RYE—There is a very good demand and very little offering. The bulk of that received has been placed prior arrival. Sales of Stockton choice are noted at $1 50@1 52½. Probably $1 45@$1 52½ would cover all descriptions.

BUCKWHEAT—The latest sale reported was at $2.12½. Market is quiet.

WOOL—The markets East and in Europe are reported to be more active. Prices in London are a shade better, but in New York and Boston there is no improvement in this regard. In our local market we cannot report any change in business, which continues dull and prices are drooping. Very seldom at this time of the year is there so much wool in warehouse as at present. In fall clip, there is not enough doing to establish quotations. Buyers and sellers continue apart. We quote nominally:

Southern, fair to good, 18@20; Southern, choice, 23@25; Southern lambs, 13@15c; San Joaquin, fair to good, 20@24; San Joaquin, choice, —@—; Northern, lambs, 19@21; Northern fair to good, 26@29; Northern, choice, —@—; Northern fancy, —@—; Oregon, eastern, fair to good, 18@20; Oregon, eastern, choice, 23@24; Oregon, valley, fair to good, 27@30; Oregon, valley, choice, —@—.

BUTTER—The market for choice fresh roll is active and very firm. Supplies continue growing smaller and smaller, and receipts do not remain long in first hands. Stocks of pickled roll and firkin are light, and in increased demand at higher prices.

EGGS—Receipts are lighter than this time last year. For strictly fresh the market is strong, there being a demand at extreme prices for every dozen obtainable. There are very few Western, Utah, or Oregon eggs here at present, but invoices of Western may soon be expected.

CHEESE—There is a little better demand, and a slightly-improved feeling, but no change in prices. Sellers, however, are less disposed to make concessions.

We quote California fresh roll butter 35@36; common to good roll, 30@32c; Cheese California, 12½@15c; Western Cheese ——

₩ lb; California Eggs, 33@36c.

POTATOES AND ONIONS—The potato market has a firmer tone. About 3,000 sacks of River Beds were exported to China per last steamer, and over 700 to Panama. Onions are in better demand. Silver-skins are held at an advance.

We quote potatoes, River, early rose, 45@60c; reds@c; Cuffey's Cove, reds, 1 00@1 12½; Humboldt and sweet potatoes, 70@75; Petalumas, —@—; Chili garnets, 75@80; peach blows, 40@55; onions, red, 70c@75; silver skins, $1 12½@$1.25.

HONEY—Receipts for season to date are 15,000 cases, against less than 1,000 this time last year. There is not quite so much inquiry at present for extracted, but that there will be a market for all offering, both of comb and extracted, at full prices, there is not a doubt.

Comb, White, per pound, 12½@13; Comb, dark to good, 10@11c; Strained, choice to extra choice, 7@7½c; Dark and Candied, 5@6¼.

LIVE STOCK AND MEATS—The market is generally well supplied and easy.

Beef, 1st quality, dressed net, per pound, 5@5½; Beef, 2d quality, 4@4½; Beef, 3d quality, 3½@—; Mutton, choice, dressed, per pound, 2½@3½; Hogs, 1st quality, gross, per pound, 4½@4¾; Hogs, 2d potuality, 4@4½c; Hogs, dressed, 6¾@7; Veal, small, per pound, 7¾@8¾; Veal, large, 5@6; Lamb spring, per pound, 4@4½.

PROVISIONS—The market is firm and quite active.

Hams, C. S. C., choice to fancy, 15½@16½; Hams, C. S. C., fair to good, 15@15½; Hams, uncanvassed, California, 13¾@13; Hams, Cal., country cured, 13@13½; Bacon, Eastern, light, C. S. C., 14@14½; Bacon, Eastern, heavy, 13@13¼; Bacon, Cal., medium, uncanvassed, —@12½; Bacon, Cal., light, uncanvassed, 13½@14; Bacon, Cal., country cured, 10½@11; Lard, Cal., 5 to 10-lb. tins, 11@12½; Lard, California, in tierces, 12@12½; Lard, Eastern, refined, 5 to 10 lbs., 13@13½; Lard, Cal., country cured, 10½@12½.

Reliable Testimony.

Where testimonials give the residence of the parties it is an easy matter for any person to verify them. Thousands of people from all parts of the Pacific Coast can and have expressed the opinion that there is no other article in the world equal to PHOSPHATE SOAP for common toilet use. A great many people have tested this soap for skin diseases. Among others we give the following from parties who have thoroughly tested PHOSPHATE SOAP:

OAKLAND, Cal., April 5, 1880.

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—GENTS: Some two or three months ago, I had a boy about two years old that had suffered for a year with a severe eruption on the head and face, caused by teething. The child was in such misery that it would often be awakened out of sleep by the severe itching. He would then scratch his head and face until the blood ran from the scabs. We tried everything we could find, but nothing seemed to give any permanent relief until we tried PHOSPHATE SOAP. Before we had used one cake, the child's head and face were entirely healed, and there has been no appearance of the disease since.

MICHAEL KANE No. 1068 Kirkham St.

FORT VERDE, Arizona, Dec. 12, 1879.

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—GENTS: Having received your box of PHOSPHATE SOAP, and having used only one cake of SOAP out of the three, I am happy to say that it has completely cured my sore eyelids which was caused by the alkali dust in Idaho Territory, in 1877, and have been sore ever since until I used PHOSPHATE SOAP.

CORPORAL DENNIS BURKE, Twelfth Infantry.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 27, 1879.

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—GENTS: After a number of trials of Soaps, I have learned that the PHOSPHATE is certainly the very best for shaving. I thank you for its introduction. JAMES P. ARTHUR.

Forgetfulness of People.

We would not, by enticing headings and other devices lead you into reading of the virtues possessed by Pierce's Celebrated Medicines were it not that we are aware of the forgetfulness of people, and that must be our excuse, dear reader, for again telling you that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is without an equal as a blood purifier. It cures all humors from the common blotch, pimple, or eruption, to the worst scrofula, fever sore or ulcer. Dr. Pierce's Pellets are a pleasant but efficient cathartic. Sold by druggists.

ST. CLOUD HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 2d, 1879.

HON. R. V. PIERCE, M. D.:

DEAR DOCTOR—I have been using your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets for liver complaint and general debility. It is impossible to express the gratitude I feel. It is simply wonderful the effect your medicines have had upon me. I am in every way a thousand per cent. better. I am yours gratefully, J. C. DAVIDSON.

Fine Carriages.

J. F. Hill, whose manufactory is on the corner of 15th and J Streets, Sacramento, had on exhibition at the recent California State Fair the largest and finest display of Carriages (in a great variety of styles), Road Wagons, Market Wagons, Delivery Wagons, Nevada Freight Wagons, and Farm Wagons of every description. He had also on exhibition a farm wagon gearing manufactured from California-grown timber. Everything exhibited by him was of his own manufacture, and is of excellent workmanship. Mr. Hill has been in business in Sacramento for many years, and in his line has no superior. Throughout the State, specimens of his work may be found in almost every township, and those who employ him seldom fail to call again when anything in his line is wanted.

An Educational Endorsement.

The Rev. C. A. Harvey, D. D. of the Howard University, of Washington has addressed the following letter to Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y.:

GENTLEMEN:—I take pleasure in stating that I have for two years past been acquainted with the remedy known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and with its remarkable curative efficiency in obstinate and so-called incurable cases of Bright's Disease in this city. In some of these cases, which seemed to be in the last stages, and which had been given up by practitioners of both schools, the speedy change wrought by this remedy seemed but little less than miraculous. I am convinced that for Bright's Disease, in all its stages, no remedy heretofore discovered can be held for one moment in comparison with this.

Respectfully yours, C. A. HARVEY.

Quartz Mines Now Idle

On account of rebellious ores can be reopened and worked at a profit by the Robertson Process. All that is required is a rock breaker, pan, settler, furnace and power of some kind. No stamp mill is required. For full particulars address John A. Robertson, the patentee, P. O. box 552, Oakland, Cal.

Furniture.

New and second-hand at auction prices. H. Schellhaas', 11th St., Odd Fellows' Building, Oakland, Cal. Country orders promptly attended to.

J. W. Shaeffer & Co., 321 and 323 Sacramento St., San Francisco, employ no drummers. Cigars sold very cheap.

Purge out the morbid humors of the blood, by a dose or two of Ayer's Pills, and you will have clearer heads as well as healthier bodies.

ALL Photographs made at the New York Gallery No. 25 Third St., S. F., are guaranteed to be first-class. Prices to suit the times. J. H. PETERS & CO.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE

UNLIKE PILLS

And the usual Purgatives,

Is Pleasant to Take,

And will prove at once the most potent and harmless **System Renovator** and **Cleanser** that has yet been brought to public notice. For **Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Piles,** and *all disorders arising from an obstructed state of the system,* it is incomparably the *best curative extant.*

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE is put up in bronzed tin boxes only. *Price, 60 Cents.* Procure Descriptive Pamphlet from your druggist, or address the proprietor,

J. E. HETHERINGTON, New York or San Francisco.

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Bands and Appliances, for the cure of Nervous, Chronic and Special Diseases, can be procured from the PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., 513 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal. Send for Free Pamphlet and The Electric Review, containing full particulars. *Avoid bogus appliances of every description claiming electric qualities.*

MONTGOMERY'S Temperance Hotel, 227 and 229 Second St., S. F. Board and Room per day, 75c to $1; per week $4 to $5. Six meal tickets, $1. Bagage to and from Hotel free.

GARLAND'S VEGETABLE COUGH Drops, the greatest known remedy for all Throat and Lung Complaints. For sale by all druggists

National Surgical Institute (Western Division), 319 Bush St., S. F. Devoted to the treatment of Cripples, Piles, Fistula, &c. Send for circulars.

☞ **In making any purchase or in writing in response to any advertisement in this paper, you will please mention the name of the paper**

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OF ALL KINDS.

☞ Write to the Berry & Place Machinery Co., 823 Market St., San Francisco, for circulars and prices.

AGENTS WANTED—LIVE AGENTS IN every county for the Encyclopedia Britannica, American reprint; the leading encyclopedia of the world; one order a day will pay $100 a week. Some agents take as high as 9 orders in one day. This book offers rare inducements to teachers and others out of employment. A. L. BANCROFT & CO., 721 Market Street, San Francisco.

DRESS CUTTING.

WILSON'S NEW SCIENCE OF DRESS CUTTING—This system is so simple and the instructions so plain that any person can take measures, draft patterns, and cut dresses. Price, by mail, $3. Special Inducements to agents. Address, WHEELER & WILSON, P. O. Box 988, San Jose, Cal.

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MISS E. BROWN WILL PURCHASE, at reasonable rates, goods of any description required for the household, ranch or store, at lowest cash prices. Samples sent on receipt of postage. Address, MISS E. BROWN, CARE CARLOS WHITE, P. O Box 2305 San Francisco.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

824 and 826 Kearny St., San Francisco. $1 25 and $1 50 PER DAY.

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Two Concord Coaches, with the name of the Hotel on, will always be in waiting at the landing to convey passengers to the Hotel free. ☞ Be sure you get into the right Coach; if you do not, they will charge you

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Liberal pay. Respectable and permanent employment offered. Address, DEWEY & CO., publishers MINING AND SCIENTIFIC PRESS, Patent Office, No. 202 Sansome St., San Francisco.

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Sheet Iron Pipe

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Iron cut, punched and formed, for making Pipe on ground, where required. All kinds of tools supplied for making pipe. Estimates given when required. Are prepared for coating all sizes of pipes with a composition of coal tar and asphaltum.

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TWO SPLENDID NEW SAFES FOR sale. Weight 3,500 pounds each, with burglar-proof chest and the best locks. These safes are first-class in every respect, but the owner obtained them in the way of trade and will sell them below the regular price. Call on or address, Carlos White, 320 Sansome St., San Francisco.

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JOHN SULLIVAN, N. E. cor. Battery and Jackson Sts., San Francisco, offers to make to order the best French Calf Leather BOOTS, at from $8 to $9; California Leather Boots, $6; Gaiters and Alexis Ties, $5 to $6; French Calf Oxford Ties, $4; California, $3 50; Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes made to order. Persons in the country ordering Boots and Shoes to the amount of Twelve Dollars or more will be allowed a reduction of four per cent., so as to make the express charges light. I sell Boots and Shoes of MY OWN MANUFACTURE ONLY. Boots and Shoes sent C. O. D. Positively one price.

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NOT CLOSED!

BUTREFURNISHED AND REPAINTED throughout, continues a First-Class Hotel. Rooms, with Board, $2. Suites of Rooms, with Board, $4 to $12. Rooms, without Board, $1 per day and upwards. Monthly contracts made at office.

S. F. THORN, BUSINESS MANAGER GRAND HOTEL, San Francisco, Cal.

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CALL AND SEE THE largest and finest stock of first-class EXPRESS, THOROUGHBRACE, GROCER and BUSINESS WAGONS, at the SANBORN WAGON DEPOT, 24 and 26 Beale St., S. F. ☞ There are no Wagons equal to them.

DO NOT FAIL to send for our Price List for 1880. Free to any address upon application. Contains descriptions of everything required for personal or family use, with over 1,200 Illustrations. We sell all goods at wholesale prices in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution in America who make this their special business. Address, MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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H. M. BLACK & CO., Carriage Makers. 74 and 76 New Montgomery St., one block from Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

All kinds of Spring and Thorough-Brace Wagons, Express Wagons, stages, Soda and Butcher Wagons, Grocery, Livery and Surveyor's Wagons, etc.

WAGONS and CARRIAGES

Of every description made to order. ☞ Genuine Imported Wagons constantly on hand and for sale. ☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to.

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Pianoforte Company.

Owing to the increasing demand for our Matchless Spencer Piano and Smith American Organs of Boston, we have greatly enlarged our place of business and now have one of the largest and finest stocks of instruments on the coast, including the Matchless "Spencer Pianos," square and upright; also Steinway's, Knabe, Chickering, Emerson, Miller's, Bradbury's and other makers, at all prices.

Mason & Hamlin, George Woods —AND— "Smith American Organs of Boston," Sold on installments if desired.

Send for circulars. F. W. SPENCER & Co., 23 and 25 Fifth St., San Francisco. N. B.—Pianos tuned repaired and for rent.

GEO. W. SHREVE,

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Importer and Jobber —OF— GUNS, PISTOLS, FISHING TACKLE And Sportsmen's Goods.

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Sole Agents for the

SHARPS RIFLE CO., OF BRIDGEPORT, CONN. —FOR— California, Oregon, Arizona, Nevada, Washington Territory, and Idaho. Also, Agents for W. W. Greener's Celebrated Wedgetail, Choke-bore, Breech-loading Double Guns; and all kinds of Guns, Rifles and Pistols made by the Leading Manufacturers of England and America. Ammunition of all kinds in quantities to suit.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC

SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 25 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY, or sent post-free on receipt of price. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton Street, N. Y.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

is a certain cure for Nervous Debility, and all the evil effects of youthful follies and excesses. DR. MINTIE will agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars for a case of this kind the Vital Restorative (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure. Price, $5 a bottle; four times the quantity, $15. Sent to any address, Confidentially, by DR. A. E. MINTIE, 11 Kearny St., San Francisco. Send for pamphlet.

Daily Stock Report

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DAILY STOCK REPORT

Delivered to subscribers in the city at $ per month Mail Subscribers, one year, $10; six months, $5; three months, $3.

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The great mining, financial and general newspaper of the Pacific Coast. Contains all the mining and other stock transactions complete and the financial news for the week. Subscription: One year, $5; six months, $3; three months, $1.50.

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Buggies and Express Wagons: E. M. Miller & Co.'s, (Quincy, Ill.) Buggies, Phaetons and Carriages; Hill's genuine Concord Harness, Whips, Robes and Blankets of every description for sale

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WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS

It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.

In eliminating the impurities of the blood, the natural and necessary result is the cure of Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers and other Sores.

Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.

It is a medicine which should be in every family, and which, wherever used, will save the payment of many doctors' bills.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50 cents and $1.00.

☞ Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Proprietors, Rochester, N. Y. ☞ Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

Ask your druggist for it. Sold by all wholesale druggists in San Francisco, Sacramento and Portland

CAMELLINE

FOR THE COMPLEXION AND TEETH, Supersedes Everything. PRICE, 50c and $1. ☞ Sold by Druggists and general dealers.

PHOSPHATE SOAP

It is an old proverb that an ounce of preventive is better than a pound of cure. Twenty-five cents invested in a cake of PHOSPHATE SOAP will save hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills. It acts as a constant disinfectant, preventing Salt Rheum and other skin diseases.

No salve or ointment can heal a wound or sore of any kind. Every educated physician will tell you that nature alone can do this. PHOSPHATE SOAP, by its cleansing, soothing and purifying qualities, gives nature a chance to act freely.

If your wife is in the habit of using cosmetics of any kind, advise her to give up the pernicious practice, as the most harmless face powders obstruct the pores of the skin and sooner or later injure the complexion, while PHOSPHATE SOAP removes all impurities and assists nature in developing a natural, healthy and beautiful skin.

PHOSPHATE SOAP

A superb article for the toilet, beneficial to the skin, giving it a soft

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, October 7th, 1880.

Love's Message.

As the shades of twilight deepen,
Toil and care I put away,
And I watch the rosy sunset
Slowly melting into gray;
Then my thoughts, in fancy roaming,
Turn to you, my cherished friend—
Are you thinking of me, darling?
Will you love me to the end?

Ah! the world is false and fickle,
But my faith in you is strong,
And my love for you, my darling,
Is the burden of my song;
And yet a jealous fancy steals
My trusting nature o'er,
That tho' you love *me*, darling,
You may love some other more.

But I do not think that ever
You could find a friend more true,
Tho' sometimes I read suspicion
In those lustrous eyes so blue,
And I do not blame you, darling,
For I know that I seem cold;
But 'tis only *seeming* coldness,
For my heart is truest gold.

Dismiss all doubts that shadow
Those bright eyes, frank and true;
Tho' I have small faith in others
I've unbounded faith in you.
If you're tempted e'er to doubt me,
And to think I'm not your friend,
Think of this, my promise, darling—
I will love you to the end.

Manners and Education.

Mr. Richard Grant White has lately found much fault with the manners of the pupils in our public schools, and Mr. James Jackson Jarves sees a great deal to annoy him in the manners of our people generally. If these two gentlemen are right, our advance in this generation in wealth, in education, and in elegance and luxury of living has not been accompanied by a progress in polite, graceful, considerate and agreeable manners which brings us up to the perfection of breeding attained by the most cultivated people of Europe.

Mr. White contends that the public school training is of a sort to make the mass of young men and women bumptious and impertinent, disinclined to show respect to their elders and superiors, and incapable of awakening respect for themselves. Mr. Jarves thinks that many of our people who pride themselves on what they call culture have forgotten to perfect their manners, and that while they may have learned to know the difference between a good picture and a bad picture, they have not yet acquired the graces of an elegant breeding. They are liable to make themselves offensive companions.

Mr. White finds that those children who have not gone through the public schools are better behaved than those who take pride in having been graduated at them. He is sure that boys and girls used to be more modest and civil in their bearing than they are nowadays, and looks back regretfully to the time when an ordinary boy was thought to be pretty well educated when he had been taught to read and write, to fear God, and to honor his father and his mother.

We hear also many complaints of the manners of our college boys. These young men are said to be restless under authority to a degree unknown in the last generation. They are described as slow to exhibit proper respect for age and experience, and as acting as if they were living in a new and higher order of things, with which their elders could not be expected to be acquainted. They are said to regard it as a condescension to listen to advice, and for gray hairs they have a patronizing pity; for what do their owners know of the world which has been so thoroughly explored by these youngsters?

Fathers and tutors and professors may do very well; indeed are necessary as providers of money, and to keep up the machinery of education; but so far as concerns the true philosophy of life, they are behind the age. They may be successful men of affairs, but of the art of spending money to the best advantage and of the business of pleasure they are very ignorant, having been brought up in other and less enlightened days. As men of the world, for instance, they bear no comparison whatever with a Harvard student who has got beyond his freshman year.

Complaints like these are heard frequently, and the fathers of sons in college sometimes venture to express to them their disapprobation of the manners of the young men. They may express the opinion that the constant society of people of their own age, and who are so altogether self-sufficient, does not afford the best school for the training of boys in manners. But, as old fogies, their words of warning are not held in much account by the youngsters. They think more of the opinion of a stripling who can win the hundred-yard dash, or kick a football the farthest.

It is undoubtedly true that there is some reason for these complaints. They are too general not to have a real foundation. In a country like ours, where the children are so frequently educated far beyond the limits which were possible to their fathers, it is especially hard to keep alive the old-fashioned respect for parental authority. The boys do not know more than their fathers, for wisdom can not be learned at school or college, and the greatest of all teachers is experience, as the youngsters will find out some day; but they do know many things about which the older generation are entirely ignorant, and they can't help their patronizing feeling, perhaps.

Still, in all schools and all colleges one of the most important parts of education is that which inculcates in young people respect for authority, obedience, considerate and appropriate manners, and subjection to duty. The School Board of Birmingham, in England, several years ago arranged a scheme of instruction which required the giving of two lessons a week on such subjects as obedience to parents, honesty, truthfulness, modesty, temperance, courage, kindness, perseverance, frugality, thrift, government of temper, courtesy, unselfishness and kindred moral duties. If children learn to appreciate and practise these virtues, they are far better educated, beyond a question, than if, lacking them, they know all things else.

Now that we have so thoroughly separated religion from our common school education, and are so steadily divorcing it even from college education, we need to be all the more particular to inculcate the moral virtues and the gentle courtesies of life.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Napa County Items.

[From the Register.]

Brother Weed, of the Lassen *Advocate*, has been plucked by a Susanville maiden. We trust that the garden of life will blossom as the rose for them, and that it will be well Weeded.

The remains of the late Theodore Glancey were enbalmed at Santa Barbara, and are expected to arrive in San Francisco Friday or Saturday. From the latter place they will be forwarded to Calistoga, the home of B. F. Wilson, father-in-law of the deceased, where the funeral will take place Sunday.

"If" Tichenor really does succeed in extracting gold from Calistoga spring water, his process, or machine, *might* be utilized for manufacturing diamonds and rubies from the contents of Napa's unflushed sewers—pending the introduction of water into the city.

Chief Justice Morrison, of the Supreme Court, has granted a certificate of "probable cause" for appeal in the case of Jacob Fuqua, and orders a stay of the execution of the judgment.

Under Sheriff Brown reached Napa at an early hour Wednesday evening, with John Adams and his son Ward in custody, who were found at their home near Knoxville. The prisoners were expecting to be called for, having sent word to the Sheriff, through their attorney, that they would be found at home when wanted. Their examination, on charge of killing Isaac Wilson, will take place on Monday at 10 o'clock before Justice Towle.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

CINCINNATI, June 24, 1880.—Mr. Watterson, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the platform, as follows:

The Democrats of the United States, in Convention assembled, declare:

1. We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party, as illustrated by the teachings and example of a long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots, and embodied in the platform of the last National Convention of the party.

2. Opposition to centralization, and that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the power of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever be the forms of government, a real despotism; no sumptuary laws; separation of Church and State for the good of each; common schools to be fostered and protected.

3. Home rule; honest money, consisting of gold, silver, and paper convertible into coin on demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith, State and National, and a tariff for revenue only.

4. The subordination of the military to the civil power, and a general and thorough reform of the civil service.

5. Right to a free ballot, as the right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States.

6. The existing Administration, representative of conspiracy only, and its claim of the right to surround the ballot-boxes with troops and Deputy Marshals to intimidate and obstruct elections, and the unprecedented use of the veto power to maintain its corrupt and despotic power, insults the people and imperils their institutions.

7. The great fraud of 1876, by which, upon a false count of the electoral vote of two States, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under a threat of military violence, struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government. The Democratic party, to preserve the country from the horrors of civil war, submitted for the time; in the firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish the crime in 1880. This issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than was ever addressed to the conscience of a nation of freemen.

8. We execrate the course of this Administration in making places for political crime, and demand a reform by statute which shall make it forever impossible for a defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of a usurper by bribeting villains upon the people. [This was read again, in response to demands, and was received with loud applause.]

9. The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for election to the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the Republican party, is received by the Democrats of the United States with sensibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity, unsullied by the assaults of the common enemy, and they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow-citizens, who regard him as one who, by elevating the standard of public morality and adorning and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

10. Free ships and a living chance for American commerce on the sea and on the land; no discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations or monopolies.

11. An amendment of the Burlingame treaty; no more Chinese immigration, except for travel, education and foreign commerce, and therein carefully guarded.

12. Public money and public credit for public purposes solely, and public land for actual settlers.

13. The Democratic party is the friend of labor and the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him alike against the cormorants and commune.

14. We congratulate the country upon the honesty and thrift of a Democratic Congress, which has reduced the public expenditures $40,000,000 a year, upon the continuation of prosperity at home and the national honor abroad, and above all upon the promise of such a change in the administration of the Government as shall insure its genuine lasting reform in every department of the public service.

The platform was adopted unanimously.

PRESIDENT HAYES
Has Arrived!
—AND SO HAS—
L. CHARMAK
OF THE FIRM OF
Charmak & Levy,
—WITH AN—
IMMENSE STOCK
—OF—
Fall and Winter
GOODS
Which Have Just Been Received at the
FARMERS & MECHANICS
STORE!
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS,
Fancy and Staple, of all Descriptions.
DRESS GOODS,
With Trimmings to Match, a Specialty,
And which cannot be found elsewhere outside of the Metropolitan cities.
A COMPLETE NEW STOCK OF
Gents' and Boys' Clothing
The Best Line of Goods ever exhibited in Yolo County or elsewhere.
In fact the FARMERS AND MECHANICS STORE is now acknowledged to be THE LEADING Dry Goods and Clothing Emporium of Woodland. Goods sold at the
VERY LOWEST FIGURES!
☞ Please call And examine our IMMENSE NEW STOCK OF GOODS, whether you desire to purchase or not.
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS!
CHARMAK & LEVY,
Excelsior Block,
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BAKER & HAMILTON,
General Dealers in and Importers of all kinds
—OF—
Agricultural Machines
AND IMPLEMENTS,
WAGONS, HARDWARE,
ETC., ETC.
SACRAMENTO AND SAN FRANCISCO.
au19w.

NOTICE! NOTICE!
STANGE & HINK,
WHITE HOUSE,
Have Just Received an Immense Stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
CONSISTING OF ALL NEW SHADES AND STYLES OF
Dress and Fancy Goods,
Mens,' Youths' and Boys' Clothing,
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
LACE CURTAINS, ETC.
Our Goods are mostly imported direct and therefor can offer Extra Inducements to Customers. GOODS SOLD AT ONE PRICE ONLY.
STANCE & HINK, White House, Woodland,
And at Sixteenth and Capp Streets, San Francisco. se9dw

OFF FOR PORTLAND, OREGON!
SELLING OUT! SELLING OUT!
Having bought out a well established business in Portland, Oregon, I am compelled to sell my ENTIRE STOCK, consisting of
DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, Etc.,
At Whatever Price It Will Bring!
As the Stock Must be Sold BEFORE THE FIRST OF OCTOBER, 1880. Now is the time for the People of Yolo County to buy the CHEAPEST GOODS ever yet offered in this County, as we will
Sell Our Entire Stock Below Cost!
This is no sham; we mean what we say; and to satisfy yourself, call at the SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE and be convinced of the above facts.
☞ Store to Rent and Fixtures for Sale. Inquire at
THE GREAT SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE,
Next to Woodland Bank, Woodland, Cal.
e14dw M. COHEN, Proprietor.

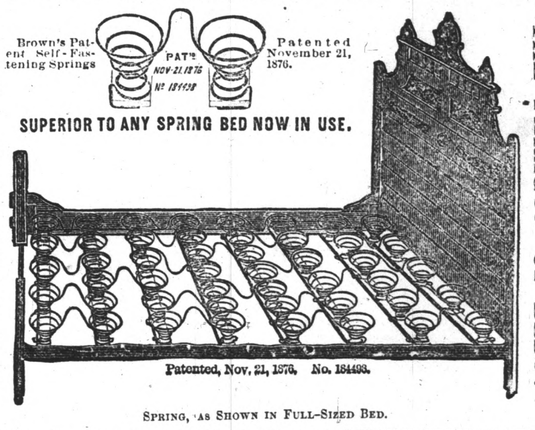
BURNED OUT.
My store and goods having been burned on the 1st instant, I have been compelled to temporarily suspend business. I desire the public to
TAKE NOTICE
That I will Open in my
OLD STORE,
.....ON THE.....
OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE STREET,
Which has been used as a Tin Shop,
WITHIN A FEW DAYS,
And continue there until I can erect a BRICK STORE on the site of the fire.
The public are invited to call and continue their patronage. The goods will be on hand in a few days.
☞ All persons indebted to me are requested to call and settle their accounts without delay.
A. HAINES.
se9w

G. W. GREENE'S
JEWELRY STORE,
College Block, Main Street, Woodland.
Watches, Clocks, Fine Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, School and Miscellaneous Books, Albums, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stationery, Musical Instruments, Toys, Perfumery, etc. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry Repaired. Work done and goods sold at lowest rates. se24dw.

C. M. CASLER,
UNDER CRAFT HOTEL,
MAIN STREET, WOODLAND, CAL.,
Keeps a well selected stock of
DRUGS,
Chemicals, Patent Medicines,
TOILET ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY,
SOAPS,
SHOULDER BRACES,
TRUSSES,
—AND— SPONGES
Druggists' Sundries!
FINE CIGARS AND PURE LIQUORS
A SPECIALTY.
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass and Putty
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
Carefully Compounded—this department being in charge of MR. J. S. MCCLEARY, a careful and practical Druggist of thirty years' experience. se3dw2m

CHRIS.' BILLIARD PARLORS
And Sample Rooms,
CHRIS. LURCH, Prop'r.
The Finest Billiard Rooms in the City, furnished with two splendid new tables, with latest improved cushions. Also, Bar stocked with Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. An elegant place of resort.
Prior Block, Main Street. Two Doors West of Express Office. sep19dw1m

READ THIS!
In Order to make Room for an
IMMENSE STOCK of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
TO ARRIVE WITHIN THE
Next Ten Days, from the East,
WE OFFER
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO THE PUBLIC
In all the Different Lines of Merchandise in our Establishment.
CALL EARLY AND SECURE BARGAINS FOR CASH!
☞ As Usual, Remember this is NO HUMBUG or SHAM, but the TRUE BUSINESS ONLY.
A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.,
CORNER FIRST AND MAIN STREETS, WOODLAND.
my6w

Brown's Twin Spring Bed!
48 HONEST STEEL SPRINGS, $6.00.
THE PARAGON OF BEDS!
Brown's Patent Self-Fastening Springs
PAT'D NOV. 21, 1876 No. 184498
Patented November 21, 1876.
SUPERIOR TO ANY SPRING BED NOW IN USE.

Patented, Nov. 21, 1876. No. 184498.
THE PARAGON OF BEDS!
SPRING, AS SHOWN IN FULL-SIZED BED.
This is without doubt the CHEAPEST, BEST and most DURABLE SPRING ever offered to the public, and is as far superior to any bed in the market as a smooth Nicholson pavement is superior to the corduroy roads of our fathers.
Some of the advantages of this Spring over all others are:
1st. It is CLEAN, NOISELESS and STRONG. Each spring is made from the
BEST BESSEMER SPRING STEEL,
And having an individual strength of SIXTY POUNDS.
2d. The body rests as smoothly and as evenly upon this spring as a swan floats upon the water, and a light and heavy person sleeping in the same bed does not cause it to sag, as the slat or wire woven bed.
3d. This is the only Spring in the market that can be adjusted to any bed and moved from one bed to another with the same ease that you can move ordinary slats.
4th. It makes a smooth, even surface for the matrass to rest upon, with no ends to chafe and wear the bedding; and there is not a place on this bed to harbor or hide a BED-BUG.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.
Office in Dietz and Burns' Building, Cor. Main and Second Sts., Woodland, Cal.
se161m-w. HOPKINS & POOLE.

ELGIN WATCHES, WALTHAM WATCHES!
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED AT
WACHHORST'S,
THE LEADING JEWELER OF SACRAMENTO.
☞ Sign of the Town Clock. ☜ NO. 79 J STREET,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH, SACRAMENTO. jy10w

WM. COHEN,
SUCCESSOR TO J. G. SCHWALM,)
GENERAL DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Opposite Washington Hall, Woodland.
Having purchased this old established business, enlarged and improved the store and replenished the stock with a Full Assortment of Everything in the line of FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, I am prepared to supply all the old customers, and also as many new ones as shall favor me with their patronage. As I receive my goods direct from the East, I am able to sell at the LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.
Always pay Cash for Poultry, Eggs and Butter at the Highest Market Price.
jy8dw

GOOD NEWS
FOR THE PEOPLE OF YOLO.
The Road is Open over the Tules.
S. GOLDMAN,
THE GROCER,
Has laid in a HEAVY STOCK, and People of Yolo can come with their Teams and buy their Fall and Winter's Provisions
At 20 per cent. Less than in Woodland!
The Finest of Costa Rica and Rio Coffees from 16c upward!
FINE ISLAND AND NEW ORLEANS RICE.
ALL SORTS OF SUGARS
VERY LOW!
Every Soap Manufactory in America represented.
THE FINEST PARAGON MACKEREL.
THE CHOICEST OF NEW TEAS!
The Greatest Variety of YEAST POWDERS, New Season BACON and HAMS, and a thousand other kinds of goods we offer, at the
Lowest Possible Cash Price!
☞ Come over from Yolo—it pays you, and we treat you besides.
S. GOLDMAN,
jy25w Cor. 2d and J Sts., Sacramento.

H. B. WOOD,
DEALER IN
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
MACHINERY,
Hardward, Woodenware, Paints, Oils,
MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.
The latest improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which he sells at San Francisco prices.
Myer's Excelsior Gang Plow!
ONE OF THE VERY BEST IN USE.

He also calls attention to his
Iron and Wood-worker's Tools,
And Stock-in-Trade, consisting in
IRON, STEEL, COAL, SPRINGS, AXLES BOLTS, NAILS, LOCKS, SCREWS, HINGES, ETC.
CASTINGS FOR MACHINERY.
Cutlery, in Every Style,
CORDAGE, BLASTING POWDER,
Fuse, and all kinds of Ammunition
The stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS is large and complete, consisting of
Paints, Oils, Brushes, Window-Glass, Etc., Etc.
☞ The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly invited to his stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at very low prices.
H. B. WOOD
WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1880. aplw

1880. 1881.
NASH & CUTTS'
RE-IMPROVED
GRAIN SEPARATOR
AND FANNING MILL!

Three Sizes:—Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
No. 1 Hand Machine, capacity 18 tons or 600 bushels in ten hours' work. Price, $32.00.
No. 2, either Hand or Power as desired, capacity 25 tons or 1,000 bushels in 10 hours' work. Price, $40.00.
No. 3, either Hand or Power; capacity, easy 37 tons or 1,500 bushels in ten hours' work. Price, $50.00.
We fully warrant our Machines in every particular, not only as a Wheat Separator and for Mill, but for all kinds of Grain and Seeds, also Corn and Beans.
The machine sold by us will be found fifty per cent better than any other, and we call attention to the following points of improvement:
1. The cheat, barley, cracked wheat, mustard seed, gravel, fine dirt and all other foul matter found with wheat are completely separated from the wheat by the action of our machine.
2. The screen used is made longer and more durable than heretofore.
3. The spout takes the place of the lower screen and prevents any choking.
4. The mill is higher, easier to turn, giving more room under the mill to take care of the grain.
5. The screening capacity is increased 20 per cent.
6. These improvements are made after a careful comparison of the wants of the farmers and grain dealers with the imperfections of machines heretofore in use.
None are genuine except those marked "Re-Improved, manufactured by John Klees & Co." Any other brand must be made and sold by others having no practical experience.
Our machines are specially adapted to the cleaning of such grain as is from any cause mixed with earth or gravel.
MANUFACTURED BY
JNO. KLEES & CO.,
AT 824 K STREET,
Between 8th and 9th Sts., SACRAMENTO.
☞ SEND FOR CIRCULAR. au26w3m

D. O. CRANE,
ATT'Y AND GEN'L CLAIM AGENT,
NINTH & F STS., WASHINGTON, D. C.,
PRACTICES BEFORE
ALL THE DEPARTMENTS.
Pensions Procured, Claims against the United States prosecuted, Patents for Inventions solicited. Prompt attention given Cases before the General Land Office.
Land Warrants, Soldiers' Additional Homestead Rights and all kinds of Land Scrip Purchased and Sold. jy22w

Land For Sale.
One Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land situated Three Miles southwest of Blacks Station Eighty Acres of which are summer-fallowed paying one-fourth rent.
Parties desiring to buy land will please call on WM. BUOB.
my20w2m 2 Miles SW. of Blacks Station.